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THE BEECHER TRIAL.

The Cross-Examination of the Defendant Resumed.

The Meaning of a Number of Letters Explained.

He Never Thought of Committing Suicide.

Letters from Mrs. Tilton to Beecher.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1875.

The Brooklyn City Court had a full compliment of auditors to-day, and when the doors were closed against further admission, the corridors remained crowded. Mr. Fullerton, of the counsel for Tilton, arrived early, and was followed soon afterward by Mr. Beecher, accompanied by his wife and son. The Court being opened in form, Mr. Beecher took the stand and his cross-examination was resumed. He testified as follows: I have no recollection of the reasons I went to Moulton's house on the 3rd of January, 1871; do not remember if it was by appointment; I do not recall that Moulton reported the effect of the return of the retraction letter on Tilton; when I went there I saw Moulton in his room; we had a general conversation; he spoke of Tilton and his state of feeling; I expressed my

Great Sympathy for Tilton

and for the injury I had done him, and the distress and trouble in his family, and for the part I had taken in them; my apology was not designed to meet the charge of undue solicitations; nothing was said about it. On the 3d of January or 1st of January I sent an explicit denial to Tilton about this charge; when Tilton appeared in the room he hesitated, and Moulton bade him enter and said to him that I had been making remarks he ought to hear, and I repeated that I had never intended to injure his family relations or his business, and I asked his forgiveness; I cannot say why this charge was not referred to on the 3d; this charge was not urged against me. Moulton, on January 1st, undertook to represent to Tilton what took place on the 30th of December; this conversation on the 3d took place with regard to the alienation of his wife's affections from him; charges of undue solicitations were not urged then, and therefore I said nothing about them; I do not remember if Tilton said "How can I speak to this man, who has so conducted himself." I can now recollect many conversations with Mrs. Tilton, in which I said

Things I Ought Not to Have Said

if I had known the effect they would have had; I spoke to her of her family, my books and letters, and a variety of other things; this interview lasted from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour; on the 3d of January I don't recall anything in Mrs. Tilton's conduct that would indicate an overweening affection. On the 2d of January, 1871, I wrote a letter to Henry C. Bowen at Moulton's and my own suggestion; It grew out of the conversation on the 2d of January; my object was to disabuse his mind of the impression I had made on him with Storrs about Tilton; it was not for the purpose of reinstating Tilton in his last position.

Mr. Fullerton here read the letter written by witness to Bowen.

"BROOKLYN, January 1, 1871.—My dear Mr. Bowen: Since I saw you, last Tuesday, I have reason to think that the only cases of which I spoke to you in regard to Tilton were exaggerated in being reported to me, and I should be unwilling to have anything I said, though it was but little, weigh on your mind in a matter so important to his welfare. I am informed by one on whose judgment and integrity I greatly rely, and who has means of forming an opinion better than any of us, that he knows the whole matter about Mrs. ——, and that the stories are not true, and that the same is the case with other stories. I do not wish any reply. I thought it only due to justice that I should say so much."

Witness continued: I did not want a reply to my letter to Bowen; I do not recollect if I cared if my letter affected him; I did not go to see him or have any interview or correspondence with him on the subject; I took it all back, and that was all I did; I had no other correspondence with him on the matter, so far as I remember.

Frank Carpenter.

I know Frank Carpenter, and on the 1st of June, 1873, I have a slight recollection of a conversation with him; I do not remember saying to him, "Have you seen Theodore?" He is going to publish my letter, and that would ruin me and him also, as he could not raise on my ruin;" all I can say is, I do not remember this conversation with him; I remember walking either to my house or Moulton's with Carpenter, either on Sunday or Friday afternoon. [Witness was shown exhibit No. 49.] I think this is in my handwriting; I do not remember.

On the Wrong Track.

Q. What statement does this letter refer to? A. I presume the committee referred to was the Investigating Committee of Plymouth church. I think you are altogether on the wrong track, Mr. Fullerton.

Judge F.—But I intend to get you into the right track.

Witness—I think this letter was written at Moulton's house when he was present, and at his suggestion; when I drew the papers of July 15th I cannot say if I remember what the charge was against me; nothing ever came of this paper, and it was prepared as a suggestion; this statement was only the grounds of the difficulty presented to the committee; I do not recall no statement before this that I remember, and I suppose exhibit number forty-nine refers to this statement; I prepared this statement for consideration, and was prepared by Moulton for that purpose; it was prepared only for my consideration, and I made no objection to it that I recall; my impression is that Moulton said, "Let me take this and show it to Tilton;" I do not remember that I took it; I do not recall that I took it; [shown notes] I do not remember what this letter was written for; I do not think it was in relation to this matter.

Mr. Fullerton read the note, written by the witness, dated July 16, 1874, asking Moulton to call, as the writer wanted to see him.

Witness continued: This note was concerned in some way with the difficulty; when I wrote this I was willing that the difficulty should be kept quiet, and should be settled by the committee only. At this time I had

Lost Faith in the Generalship of Moulton.

Moulton gave me a suggestion as to how it should be settled, and I wrote it down, but at the same time I did not believe the matter could be settled in the way he suggested if it implied a lack of investigation.

Judge Neilson said the word evasion should not be used when speaking of answers witness gave, and Mr. Fullerton stated the word had not been used by him.

Mr. Beach admitted having used the word.

Mr. Beecher here rose and said: "Your Honor, am I to consider myself as under rebuke from the Court?"

Judge Neilson explained he was only addressing the counsel.

Witness then continued: I was willing that if Tilton went before the committee and exonerated me that I should drop all further statements, and I was willing that this plan of Moulton's, as I have explained it, should be put in operation; in the interview on January 3d, when Tilton hesitated to speak to me, Moulton said he

Ought to be Satisfied

with the explanations made; the letters of February 7th were written because of the restoration of Tilton to his position, and peace and happiness in his family were desirable, and that Mrs. Tilton was not working satisfactorily at home, and it was suggested that I should write to her and get her to work in concert and harmoniously with her husband. It was agreed that these letters should be written on that day; I was to write one to Moulton to be shown to Tilton, one for Mrs. Tilton, and Tilton was to write one to go to Moulton; I think these three letters were written; I know both of mine were; I do not remember Mr. Moulton showing me Tilton's letter at or about the time it was written.

Mr. Fullerton read Tilton's letter to Moulton, and Beecher's note to Moulton.

Witness continued: At this time I do not think the charges of improper solicitations were made, at any rate they were not urged; his wife had then taken back her charges; I regarded them as Mrs. Tilton's, repeated to her husband when she wrote to her husband about them; I doubted if Tilton believed that I had done so; I do not think he believed them. I did not say anything to Tilton about it; both Tilton and Moulton were there,

Ready to Co-operate with Me

in any way that would have implied infamy if they would have believed the charges; on the 7th of February, when I wrote this letter, I did not know if the charges of improper proposals made by Tilton were done so in good faith; I do not suppose that I cared, as the subject was not broached to me.

Mr. Fullerton pressed this question further, but could not get a direct answer, and said: "I repeat there again witness is evading my questions."

Witness continued: I believed when I wrote the letter that Tilton had originally made the charges in good faith. In a conversation prior to February, 1871, Tilton said he did not want the difficulty in his family made public. I understood at the time I wrote this letter that

Tilton Did Not Wish Me to Visit His House.

but from what source I learned this I cannot tell. I do not remember how long prior to writing this letter that he had forbidden me visiting his house. In the letter to Mrs. Tilton, when I referred to not living many days, it was because thoughts of sudden death from apoplexy were in my own mind, as I was ill then, and not that I had thoughts of taking my own life. I thought there was great danger of Mrs. Tilton being dishonored in the public mind if the story of this difficulty was made known. I then thought that Mrs. Tilton had gradually come into a feeling of affection for me, and it becoming known, had shattered her mind. I judged her to be,

A Very Guilty Person.

and looked on her with indignation. I made no allusion to it in the letter of February 7th because I wanted to win her over to Moulton's influence, and not to vindicate myself by any means. I had an interview with Tilton at his house in the first part of February, 1871. I went to his house in the morning. Mrs. Tilton was not present. Tilton sent for me and I learned from him the object of it. It was a conversation the first part of which was about Bowen and the great wrong he (Bowen) had done him. He said he felt the aspersions cast on his reputation, not only by Bowen, but on account of his being removed from both papers. His wish, as he expressed it, was to show he was not guilty of these charges. I do not recall the charges of improper proposals now alluded to on this occasion at that time.

Tilton's Shadow.

He said the stories circulated about him were those of another fellow with his initials, who went about the country doing all sorts of things, and for which he was credited. No allusion was then made by either him or me with regard to improper proposals. This seemed to be the healing of all difficulties, and it was in a way to a fair settlement, which I believed time would effect. So far as he was concerned, I did not think it was proper that my intercourse with the family should be renewed. The May interview was a briefer one, to which I received a summons from Tilton. When I went there something seemed to have dis turbed him. We talked for fifteen or twenty minutes, and in some remarks I made to him I came over and sat on his knee. Mrs. Tilton came in and laughed, and came over and kissed me. I offered no objection, nor did I make any reply then to these charges. At the interview of the middle of February, 1871, I

Kissed Them all Around

as a sign of amity and amuesty. I suppose these kisses were inspirational, and no covenant was entered into. Tilton said to his wife that I had acted honestly in taking all the blame on myself. Tilton also said his wife had also taken all the blame of what had occurred. Mr. Family left Florida in February. They met Moulton in the South. I have down in my memorandum book that Moulton went to Florida on March 24, and I think he returned on the 15th of April.

At this point a recess was taken.

After the recess, Mr. Beecher's cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Fullerton. Mr. Fullerton placed in Beecher's hands the letter alluded to before the recess, and asked him if he remembered receiving it. He did, but could not remember when he handed it to Moulton, and he believes the indorsement is in Beecher's handwriting. The following is the letter:

Mrs. Tilton to Beecher.

"WEDNESDAY.—My Dear Friend—Does your heart bound toward all as it used? So does mine. I am myself again. I did not dare to tell you till I was sure, but the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks, and he has covenanted with me never again to leave. Spring has come. Because I thought it would gladden you to know this, and not to trouble or embarrass you in any way, I now write." How did you understand that? A. Well, I understood just as it is, if I understood at all. I have no distinct recollection of running through an interpretive process of every line of that letter.

Q. I ask you now how you interpret it? A. That she did not wish to give me concern, and wanted to reassure me that everything was right with her.

Q. Did she think that you had any concern after leaving there in February, 1871, when the kiss went round? A. She might very well think that I would be concerned whether or not she and her husband would get along together.

Q. "Of course I should like to share with you my joy, but can wait for the beyond." A. That is heaven.

Q. Or was it the future of this life? A. Oh, no, sir; it is written with a big "H" there, and means heaven—"Beyond this lower sky," Watts says.

Q. Well, let us now have a hymn given out now. [Laughter.] A. But you were asking me what it meant.

Q. Exactly, and you can give it to us without giving out a hymn, I take it. (Reading.) "When dear Frank says I may once again go to old Plymouth, I will thank the dear Father." What was the arrangement, if any, about going to old Plymouth? A. I don't know; that was something between her and Frank Moulton.

Q. Well, we will take up the other letter of May 3, 1871. [Reading] "My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you forgave me while you forget me." How did you interpret that? A. Well, sir, I cannot tell you. I don't remember receiving and reading the letter, and I don't remember the first impression upon it.

Q. "In all the sad complications of the past year, my endeavor was entirely to keep from you all suffering, to bear myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it." Did you interpret that at the time? A. I presume I did at the time.

Q. Do you remember what the interpretation was? A. I do not know what the interpretation was that I made at the time.

Q. Well, can you give us the one that you make now? A. I will, if you will be kind enough to let me see the letter.

Q. Certainly (handing witness the letter.) A. Well, I understand it that she felt that she had done me wrong, and in a very delicate way she intimates that consciousness, and asks forgiveness, and she says during the past year she tried. She knew that I had blamed her, under representations made to me, for her not taking her share in the

Rebuilding of the Family

and consulting private feelings, and she gives her general and delicate allusion to that in these words "My weapon."

Q. No, no, I have got that. A. Oh, I beg pardon; (reading) "In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering, to bear myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it." Well, the troubles that came up in her household during the year past, so far as possible, I was not to be annoyed by.

Q. Well, you were sent for on the 14th of December to go to the house, were you not? A. No, sir; I was sent for to go to Mrs. Morris—I mean Mrs. Morse's.

Q. Well, I said to the house where she was? A. But then she is not referring to that period.

Q. One moment. Don't go too fast. Her difficulties were made known to you then, were they not? A. Some of her difficulties were made known, but you ask me the interpretation of that letter?

Q. Yes. A. And I interpret it by saying that I understand it to refer not to the period of 1870, but to the subsequent period from 1870 to the date.

Q. Why, sir, it was written on May 3d, 1871, and speaks of the complications of the past year. A. Then it does include—I did not notice the date of it.

Q. It does include? A. It does include that.

Q. She does not, as you think, refer to the fact that you were there in December previous, and heard what domestic difficulties had there existed did you?. A. That did not occur to me.

Q. Didn't intend to you that there was

Some Other Difficulty

that she was laboring under that she alluded to? A. I thought it very likely there were many, and I think so yet.

Q. Now, don't you think it was this difficulty that she had confessed to her husband? A. No, sir.

Q. And made him promise not to reveal it? A. I don't believe any such thing as that.

Q. You do not? A. No, sir; I believe it included all the scene of her trouble with her husband on my account.

Q. Well, now will you tell me, if you please, what difficulty or what trouble or what suffering there had been during the past year, or the period preceding the writing of this letter to which she made reference, and which had not been made known to you? A. There was a great deal, sir, of which subsequently I became aware.

Q. Subsequently to the receipt of this letter? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you did not interpret it in the light of that knowledge? A. No, sir; but I now see.

Q. But interpreting the letter in the light of the knowledge that you had on the day that it was received? A. I say—

Q. One moment. Will you tell me what suffering or what trouble she referred to there that had not been made known to you? A. Mr. Fullerton, I have told you already that whatever she meant in that letter I do not remember what I interpreted it at the time I received it, and you ask me what I interpret now, and I now say I understand it differently.

Q. I don't ask you what you interpret it now. Didn't you regard it as referring to

A Difficulty Between Herself and Her Husband

which was not made known to you on the 14th of December when you were at Mrs. Morse's? A. I can not say that I interpret it so, for I do not remember what impression it made on my mind at the time.

Q. You did learn afterward, however, that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to her husband on the 3d of July of that year, 1870, did you not? A. I heard that she had during that time confessed to him an inordinate affection for me.

Q. Didn't you hear that she confessed to him that you had made improper advances? A. I don't think that was understood in the July interview, sir.

Q. Did not understand it from Theodore Tilton on the night of December 30? A. No, I don't think that I did. It may have been. I was in a ——

Q. Don't speak of your condition. I want to know now positively whether you did understand on July 3d, 1870, that the charge of improper approaches by you was made against you? A. Yes, (with a rising inflection.)

[Did Not Understand the Truth.

Q. Please answer. A. My reply is that my mind was, as I recollect then, in a state which was not in accordance with the truth, that is, I did not understand the truth as it subsequently appeared to be.

Q. Didn't Mr. Tilton, on the night of the 30th of December, say to you that you had made improper advances to his wife, and that he had evidence of it on the 3d of July previous? A. I don't recollect that as according to my correct recollection.

Mrs. Tilton's Weapons.

Q. I read from this letter "My weapons were love, a larger, untiring generosity, and nest-hiding." What do you understand those weapons were used for? A. I now understand what they were used for. I do not remember what I then understood.

Q. She says "In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering." A. Yes, sir.

Q. "To bear myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it. My weapons"—I suppose to effectuate that endeavor was it not? A. Well, sir, that is—

Q. (Reading.) "Were love, a larger, untiring generosity, and nest-hiding." Don't you understand that that was the use that she put these weapons to, namely, to effectuate the endeavor to keep from you all suffering? A. I can not say what I then understood. I know perfectly what the letter seems to me now to mean.

Asked to Explain.

Q. Won't you be kind enough to explain what you understood at that time nest-hiding to mean? A. No, sir, I cannot.

Q. Had you no belief upon the subject? A. I had no recollection of the state of my mind produced by that letter. [Handed a letter.] I think I wrote this in the latter part of January, 1872. It was written in reply to an answer from Mrs. Tilton. I do not know why the ordinary salutation was omitted, or ordinary signature, but it could have been for no reason that I can recall. I thought that Mrs. Tilton had tranferred her affections to me. Up to this time I had met her in February and May prior to the writing of this letter. I saw her on one occasion when she came with her baby in a carriage to Mr. Moulton's. I think, also, I met her in the fall of 1871, at her house. This interview lasted about half an hour. Mrs. Tilton did not avow then that I had alienated her affections. I do not remember that anything was said about the charges of improper proposals to her, or the retraction letter, or its recalling. No word of admonition, no word of rebuke passed between us, but there was

A Scriptural Admonition.

The party outside who was to be consoled by Mrs. Tilton was, I presume, myself, and this was to be done by her own well-being in her household, and in no other way. I did not expect to be cheered by the letters of true inwardness which I asked her to send me. I am unable to explain those terms unless I am allowed to go on to do so. I said it would be safe because she requested that these letters with regard to her inwardness should not be allowed to fall into Mr. Moulton's hands. She understood that some of her letters had been given to Moulton. I understood so from what he said to me. When I said it would be safe, because my sister was there, I meant they would not be liable to go astray and fall into other hands. I received a letter from Mrs. Tilton after this, but I do not recollect that I wrote any other myself.

Letters to Mrs. Tilton.

(Shown exhibit No. 18, dated the 1st of January, 1872.) I do not recollect how I sent these letters to Mrs. Tilton. I sent the letters of the 7th of February by Mr. Moulton, but I do not know how I sent the others. I told her I would be in New Haven that week, because I thought she would be interested in it. I did not write to tell this to any other member of my congregation. I may have told them so. I did not want to account to her for my absence, went to see her, but not by appointment. I do not remember that I was asked to call, but presume it was in the daytime. I went to make

A Pastoral Call

on her, but never spoke to her on any other than religious topics. I communicated to her the fact that my wife was about to take the boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday. I presume I went to New Haven. This was not the time I met Tilton in the cars. The conversation between us was not confined entirely to religious subjects.

(Shown another letter.)—I called on her three times before the writing of this letter. I think it was written in the fall of 1871. I recollect it by Florence bringing a little note about her mother being in trouble. I then wrote an answer, stating that I would see her on Friday of next week.

(Handed exhibit 40.)—I do not recollect the receipt of this letter, or what I did with it. I suppose I took it to Moulton, that it might be safe. I do not recollect that I explained to him what it meant. The date is October 24th; there is no year given, nor do I recollect it. I can only fix the date suggestively as the year in which May Bradshaw was married.

Mrs. Morse's Letter to Beecher.

Q. Let us read it, and see if it will bring it to your recollection. [Reading Mrs. Morse's letter.] "My Dear Son." Perhaps you may as well now state why she called you her son? A. Well, we were at a wedding which I attended, and I think it was May Bradshaw's, but I am not now certain about that, and in the off parlor, the back parlor, Mrs. Morse and I were thrown together, and she was stating to me her trials and troubles, and among others that she was separated from her children, and that her sons were not living with her, and that her daughter was substantially separated from her, and she was in great trial. She had nobody to advise with or consult, and I said to her: "Well, consult with me as if I was you son. I will give you all the help I can."

Q. How much were you her senior? A. That is a question that I never proposed to her, and I have not the slightest idea how old she was. [Laughter.]

Q. You were her senior, were you not? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. You have no judgment upon that subject? A. No, sir; none.

Q. Didn't think that is the way she came to address you as "My Dear Son?" A. I know no other way.

Q. Because you told her to consult you as if you were her son? A. Because she came to me, saying that she had no one or no person to consult, and I said "Consult me."

Q. Well, perhaps this last sentence will throw some light upon the subject [reading] "When I have told darling, I felt if I could in safety to yourself and all concerned you would be to me all this endearing name, am I mistaken? (signed) Mother." Was there any suggestions made between you and her that you gave rise to that expression? A. None that I remember sir.

Q. Did you answer that letter? A. Not that I recollect, sir.

Q. I will read another, and see if it will throw any light upon the subject. [Reading.] "Do you know I think it strange you should ask me to call you son." Did you ask her to call you son? A. In no other way than I have stated.

Q. Did you explain any of these things to Moulton when you carried the letter to him? A. I don't believe I did. To explain a letter of Mrs. Morse to Moulton was not our habit.

A Life Secret.

Q. She says in this letter "I will promise that the secret of her life, as she calls it, shall not be mentioned." Whose life did she refer to then? As you interpreted the letter? A. I have no idea, sir. Do I don't recollect. It is not my language.

Q. The language was addressed to you, was it not? A. It was.

Q. And you took the letter to Moulton to have it kept safe? A. Safe, sir; but it was Mrs. Morse's letter to me about what Tilton had said, and now you ask me to say what two women said, what I thought about it.

Q. Yes, I ask you what you did think about it? A. And I tell you I don't know.

Q. Did you know then? A. I don't suppose I did.

Q. You formed no opinion about it? A. I don't suppose I did. My impression is that I did not read the letter.

Mrs. Tilton's Pocket Money.

Q. Let us read a little further (reading): "My darling spent most of yesterday with me. She said she had in the way of money was forty dollars per week, which was for food and all other household expenses, aside from rent, and this was given her by the hand of Annie Tilton every Saturday. If you know anything of the amount it takes to find food for eight people you must know there's little left for clothing. She told me he (T.) did not take any meals at home, from the fact that she could not get such food as he liked to nourish his brain [laughter], and so he took his meals at Moulton's. I think of that! I am almost crazy with the thought. Do come and see me. I will promise that the secret of her life, as she calls it, shall not be mentioned. I know it's hard to ask you to come, and I suffer intensely, and we all will, I fear, until released by death." Now did you know what she referred to there intihus addressing you? A. Do you ask my present knowledge?

A Specific Answer.

Q. At the time you received that letter, didn't you know what Mrs. Morse referred to in speaking of the secret of Mrs. Tilton's life, which she was not to mention in your presence? A. I reply to you specifically about that sentence, what I have told you already about the whole letter, that I do not remember what I thought about the contents of it.

Q. Didn't you think it referred to domestic trouble in that family? A. I can not say that I thought it did, when I have just stated that I don't remember what I thought.

Q. Never mind enlarging upon it. Did you not think it referred to the charge that Tilton had made against you of improper solicitations? A. I do not remember what I thought about it in any way, manner or sort.

Q. It was a thing that did not make any impression upon your mind, was it? A. My impression is that I did not even read it.

Q. How? A. My impression is that I never read the letter through.

Q. What did you want it kept safe and take it to Moulton for, then? A. Moulton was the depository pretty much of all the papers that related in any way to this case.

Q. Oh! did this letter relate to this case? A. It certainly had to do with that Mrs. Morse and Tilton were adversaries.

Close Questioning.

Q. Well did you read it far enough to find that out? A I knew that, sir, without reading that letter.

Q. You did? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you instinctively know without reading it what was in the letter so as to come to the conclusion that it related to this difficulty, and so take it to Mr. Moulton for safe-keeping? A. A letter from Mrs. Morse would go to Mr. Moulton anyhow, whether I knew the contents or not.

Q. That is not what I asked you. A. It is the substance of what you asked.

Q. No, it is not. If you did not ascertain the contents of that letter from Mrs. Morse, how did it happen that you took it to Mr. Moulton upon the theory that it related to some difficulty that existed between yourself and Mr. Tilton, or between Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton, or between both? A. I have a letter and glance your eye over it, and see what its contents relate to, and then you don't care about going through it.

Q. Is that what you did? A. I presume that is the way. I don't recollect.

Q. You think you looked into it far enough to see that it related to this matter? A. Just enough to see that it was a complaint about Mr. Tilton and his family.

Q. Did you look at that letter just enough to see that it referred to the difficulty in that family, speaking of this secret of Mrs. Tilton's, which was not to be mentioned in your presence? you came to see her? A. I don't recollect it.

When the Scandal Got Out.

Witness continued: I do not know when I first heard that the scandal had got out, but I think the first intimation given me was in Mrs. Woodhull's card in May, 1871. I do not now recall of Mr. Tilton having told a number of his friends about it. I recollect there was a time when the subject of the troubles in Tilton's household was discussed between Moulton and me as having been spoken of in public by Mr. Tilton I remember there was an interview between the three of us, whether it was about the Bowen stories or the trouble in Tilton's family I cannot recall. Moulton assured me that he had not, that the statement was exaggerated, and Tilton denied that he had told it to twelve persons. I do not know how long before the publication of the Woodhull card that I saw Tilton. I do not recollect that an interview was had with Moulton at which it was decided that

Mrs. Woodhull was to be Silenced.

I saw Mr. Tilton, and he told me he had an interview with Mrs. Woodhull, and had persuaded her not to interfere with the troubles in his household. I do not now recollect even having approved of any of his steps taken with Mrs. Woodhull to stop the stories, nor did I even know these interviews took place until after. Nothing was even said between me nor was I consulted before he went to see Mrs. Woodhull. I do not recollect when my next interview with him about the Woodhull publication was. My impression is it was not until the fall of 1872. Up to this time I had heard the difficulty between me and Tilton had got out, and that there was talk about it. I never heard of this difficulty in detail before the Woodhull publication of 1872, or that Mr. Tilton charged me with an offense. I remember receiving a letter from my nephew, Mr. F. B. Perkins. [Shown a letter, dated February 18th, 1871.] This is the letter I received, [shown exhibit 47] and this is my reply to it. I am still unable to say that I heard of the charge at this time. So far as Mr. Tilton was concerned, Mr. Bowen had ceased to believe the stories against him at that time.

Mr. Fullerton read the following:

The Nephew's Letter.

"Theodore has been justifying or excusing his recent intrigues with women by alleging that you have been dishonored by adulteries, the same having been hushed up, out of consideration for the parties."

Beecher's Reply.

"Whatever Tilton formerly said against me, and I know the substance of it, he has withdrawn, and frankly confessed that he had been misled by statements of one who, when confronted, backed down from his charges."

Beecher was closely questioned on the foregoing correspondence, but without giving any direct reply, when the Court adjourned.

SECOND EDITION

THE BORDER WAR.

Texas Ranches Attacked by Mexicans.

Houses Robbed and Burned.

CORPUS CHRISTI, April 19.—On Saturday night a report came in that a company of men, disguised, had attacked Mr. Blain's ranche in the neighborhood of Hapana, burned that and four other ranches, and coming in this direction. Wm. Hale, a passenger in the stage from Brownsville, to Santa Gertrude's ranches, reports a band of thirty-five or forty Mexicans approaching that ranche, robbing and burning houses as they come. All communication by telegraph with Brownsville is cut off. The wires are supposed to be destroyed. Firing was heard at Beargas last night, eight miles beyond Santa Gertrude's. Everybody there is under arms, awaiting an attack. A courier reached this city last night calling for help. Alarm bells were rung. Capt. Beynon, Clark and Culver have started to meet the raiders. They have also sent word to Banquette and Nueces. The country is aroused. This band will probably turn back when they find their movements are known. Many ranchers are moving into town with their families for protection.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Captured Miners to be Released on Promising Not to Again Enter the Gold Fields Without Permission—An Expedition from Sioux City.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The following instructions were received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters to-day:

"Headquarters of the Army, St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—Col. R. C. Drum, Adjutant General, Headquarters Military Division of Missouri, Chicago, Ills.: Lieutenant Colonel Bradley's report of the capture of a mining party by Captain Mix has been submitted by the Secretary of War to the President and Secretary of the Interior, and the order is to release them upon their promise being given that they will not again enter the Black Hills country until permission is given them to do so by the Government authorities.

(Signed) "WM. D. WHIPPLE,
"Assistant Adjutant General."

YANKTON, D. T., April 19.—The vanguard of the first expedition from Sioux City, about fifty persons, are reported to have reached a point a few miles south of here across the river yesterday, being then ten days out from Sioux City. The main party, with Gordon, had not got there. Two companies of troops from Ft. Randall have gone south to cut them off.

DETROIT.

Railway Troubles—The Detroit & Milwaukee Road Unable to Pay Its Employes.

DETROIT, April 19.—Considerable dissatisfaction has existed for some time on the part of the employes of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad on account of irregularity in the payment of wages. The road passed into the hands of a receiver on the 15th inst., who is ordered by the Court to pay the current wages and running expenses out of the earnings. Under this order the Receiver gave notice that he would pay the wages for the last half of April on May 1st, and arrearages as fast as possible. This order brought matters to a crisis, and this morning the shops were deserted. Committees of employes called on the Receiver, the result of which is, it is understood, that he will endeavor to have the order of the Court modified so as to permit all revenues of the road to apply on wages. The company is in arrears two months and a half. The passenger trains were all run to-day, but no freight. The men will probably determine by to-morrow whether to resume work or not.

THE FLOOD.

The Rivers on the Union Pacific Railroad Still Rising—Passengers and Freight Delayed.

OMAHA, April 19.—General Superintendent Clarke, of the Union Pacific, says this afternoon that from the information he has he thinks they will be able to run a train through to Lawrence and pick up all the east-bound passengers and mails at Rock Springs to-morrow; also, that if the washouts are no worse than reported and the streams continue to fall, that they will get a train through from Ogden to Green River to-morrow. This will leave a transfer of only six miles to be made, which will be done by thirty or forty teams on the ground.

A special dispatch just received (4 p. m.) says: Five miles of track are entirely gone in one place, near Weber, Utah. This is a new break and on a portion of the road most feared. The water is also rising in Echo river, and many wash-outs are already reported. The water is also rising in the Muddy near Piedmont. It is not possible that trains can get through to Green River as expected.

COLUMBUS.

Claims for Real Estate in the Heart of the City—Defective Titles Alleged.

COLUMBUS, O., April 19.—The Recorder of this county to-day received for record a power of attorney, granted to a lawyer of Kansas City by the heirs of Jacob Goodman, deceased, formerly of this city, authorizing their attorney to take possession of valuable real estate, supposed to be their property through a defective title. The heirs claim the title to forty acres of land located in the heart of the city, valued at a million and a half of dollars. A most thorough search of the county and private records, running from 1804 to date, thus far fail to show any foundation to the claim. Parties residing at Cameron, Missouri, have, through an attorney here, brought forward a claim to the ground on which the State House is built. Neither claim has injured the digestion of any property owner here, as yet.

CINCINNATI.

A Sharper Outwitted — A Raised Draft.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—A man named Hiram Porter, who says he comes from Charleston, Mo., bought a bill of machinery of Lane & Bodley for $2,380. He gave in payment a draft on the Third National Bank of Cincinnati from the Bank of Commerce of St. Louis for $5,100. The Third National Bank pronounced it good. Lane & Bodley took the draft and gave Porter a check for $2,380 in change. Porter presented the check at the bank, but payment was refused until identified. Meanwhile the Third National Bank telegraphed to St. Louis and found the draft raised from one for five dollars. Porter did not put in an appearance, but slipped away from Lane & Bodley's clerk, who was going to the bank to identify him.

THE CROPS.

How They Were Affected by the Recent Cold Weather—Reports from Various Sections.

RICHMOND, Va., April 19.—There was heavy snow at intervals yesterday, with a high, cold wind. At sunrise this morning the thermometer was eight degrees below freezing. Early vegetables and fruits are killed. Advices from various parts of the State give disastrous accounts of damage from cold. The loss among trucksters in the western part of the State is estimated at a million dollars.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 19.—There have been frosts for the last four mornings, causing some damage to corn, cotton and vegetables. Fruit is not much hurt.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 19.—It was very cold last night. Ice nearly half an inch thick was formed. The crops are greatly damaged.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1875.

The Troubles of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company

culminated in the appointment, as receiver, of the President of the company, who will take immediate control of all the property. The condition of the financial affairs of the company has not improved with time, and the efforts of those who were trying to build the road were hampered, it is said, by creditors. It is understood that no material change will take place in the system of operating that portion of the road already constructed or in the working force now employed. No construction will be undertaken until the company is placed on such a basis that money can be borrowed for that purpose.

☞ For Latest Telegrams See Fourth Page.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prusso-Belgian Trouble.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons to-night, in reply to a question, Disraeli stated that Prince Bismarck, as long ago as January, 1874, made a suggestion that England should join Prussia in a strong remonstrance the latter was compelled to make to Belgium against what Bismarck described as a conspiracy of Ultramontanes and refugees against the peace of Germany.

The second German note to Belgium will be published to-morrow. It expresses regret at Belgium's refusal to comply with Germany's wishes.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell asked Lord Derby whether the Prusso-Belgian correspondence was terminated, and whether there was any reason to fear that the peace of Europe was endangered thereby.

Lord Derby replied that the text of Prussia's first note fully justified Disraeli in pronouncing it not a menace, but a friendly remonstrance.

GERMANY.

Backed by Austria and Russia.

BERLIN, April 19.—The *National Gazette* asserts that Austria and Russia will support Germany in her demands.

The Clerical Bill.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has passed a bill abrogating those clauses of the constitution which allow independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, the unimpeded intercourse of religious bodies with their superiors, and freedom of clerical appointments.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D.A. M., April 20, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, cloudy and cool weather, with light rain or snow near Lakes Michigan, Erie and Ontario, and light rain in the southern portion of the Middle States, brisk northeast to northwest winds, falling, followed by rising barometer in the Middle States, and rising barometer in the lake region.

The Central Mississippi and Ohio rivers will fall slowly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS ALLEGHENY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS.
PITTSBURGH, April 20, 1875.

☞ A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee will be held at the Lincoln Club Rooms, Pittsburgh, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 27th,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

A full attendance is desired as business of importance will be presented for consideration.

S. P. FETON, Chairman.
Norman M. Smith, D. K. McGunnigle,
P. F. Smith, J. Henry Miller,
H. H. Byram, Geo. W. Reed,
ap20:9d13 Secretaries.

WHEREAS—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the estate of NANCY BURNS, late of the borough of Shirland, Allegheny county. Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

A. D. BURNS,
ap20:9d15 Shirland, Allegheny county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership between Robert Scott and George Carlisle, under the firm name of SCOTT & CARLISLE, was dissolved on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1875, by mutual consent. All debts due to said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same discharged by George Carlisle, who will continue the business at No. 1081 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT SCOTT,
ap20:9d14 GEORGE CARLISLE.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION.—ON ACcount of James MacKeown removing to Philadelphia, the firm of MacKeown, Thompson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the old style, who will settle all accounts against the old firm, and collect all debts due the same.

JAS. MACKEOWN,
D. C. THOMPSON,
W. J. GILMORE.

In retiring from the firm of MacKeown, Thompson & Co., I cheerfully recommend my former partners to the confidence of my friends.

JAS. MACKEOWN.
March 18, 1875. ap20:9d12

100 FLOUR BARRELS;
90 Ham Tres;
1,000 Nail Kegs; received this day.
R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

EGGS—7 PACKAGES JUST RECEIVED by
R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

STORAGE AT LOW RATES BY
R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER
LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
R. P. WALLACE & CO.,
No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

JAS. McCANDLESS. THOS. JAMISON. M. KENNEDY.
McCandless, Jamison & Co.,
103 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
OFFER SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS
OF
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW COMPLETE.

☞ New Goods and New Styles arriving daily.
Having a resident buyer in the EASTERN MARKET gives us superior advantages in purchasing, and we feel confident that we can make it to the INTEREST OF ALL BUYERS TO
GIVE US A CALL.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—Two men, while att

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....M. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad seems to have gone into friendly liquidation, its President, General Cass, having been appointed Receiver, and entered on the work of putting its affairs in shape to be fully examined and closed up.

IT APPEARS from what the Cincinnati *Commercial* says, that Speaker Converse signed some of the bills he ought not to have signed, and he is a poor, weak, frail creature, who will not be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio.

THE Chicago Board of Education have made sweeping changes in the text books in use in the schools of that city, and the result is the Board is under suspicion of having a job on hand. It is anything but commendable, the papers think, to make frequent changes in text books, and we incline to the same opinion.

A BALTIMORE paper defends the proposition that Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, is "the real cradle of American liberty." Furthermore, it advances the interesting fact that the Scotch whig blood which flowed in the veins of these North Carolina people was "the first in this country to boil over in the tide of independence."

THE parade of the miners in the Hazelton region, and the devices on their banners, afford the clearest possible evidence that they are disposed to hold out to the last, and intimidate, even by violence, if necessary, those who would yield, and work, if left to themselves. With such a condition of things, it is evident that nothing is left the authorities but to retain the military force sent there.

THE "bond of friendship" case was taken up in Court yesterday, and promises to make an interesting trial. The prosecution simply submitted the paper, and proved signature, thus making a *prima facie* case, and rested. The defence starts in strongly, with an attempt to prove that on the day when the signature was given, McCully was so engaged that he could not have made it. Case is under trial.

SINCE it has become known that Mr. Wade would not accept the Republican candidacy for Governor of Ohio, the names of quite a number of gentlemen have been canvassed for the position, among which is prominently mentioned that of General Sherwood. His record as a soldier, Secretary of State and member of Congress is above reproach, and his zeal and ability as a stumper would make him a peculiarly available candidate.

THAT there is something radically wrong in our general system of Postoffice management, is indicated by the fact that the English Postoffice department yields a profit of something over $20,000,000 a year. The penny postal card business there has been a losing, rather than a paying investment, even in England. We hope that Mr. Jewell, our Postmaster General, will thoroughly examine our system, that he may discover just where the trouble is. Our population is scattered over a vast extent of country, while that of England is condensed into small space,—a fact that possibly has much to do with the item of expenses.

THE employers in Philadelphia, chiefly merchants, whose clerks are members of the regiment sent to Hazelton, are demanding their return, and threatening to supply their places permanently if they do not resume work. This course, on their part, will, if persisted in, work serious injury to the military system of the State. On the other hand, were they to support their clerks abroad, and assure them their places on their return from their post of duty at Hazelton, they will contribute to the permanence of the militia system of the State, and, thus, to the security of their own property and peace. It may be a very important matter to the merchants of Philadelphia, at some time, to have military support, in an emergency that may arise. If our militia system is broken in upon, it will be a sad event for the State.

Two of our well-known and estimable citizens died yesterday. William K. Nimick, Esq., of the firm of Singer & Nimick, and other firms, died at his residence, corner of Fourth avenue and Penn street. Last Summer, Mr. Nimick, with his son, visited the Lake regions, and proceeded over the Northern Pacific Railroad, as far as Bismarck, for the purposes of recreation and health, and returned, somewhat [illegible]. In November, however, he was stricken down, and for a time past, it was evident he could not recover. He was a gentleman of peculiarly amiable disposition, and a business man of remarkable qualities. His death was calm and peaceful. W. M. McCord, Esq., also, died yesterday. He resided in Allegheny, but did business in this city. Some two years since he was stricken with consumption, and steadily declined till he died. The deaths of these gentlemen came unexpectedly, in a sense, and occasioned a general feeling of profound sorrow.

PHILADELPHIA is starting up in the matter of Technical Education. The Franklin Institute, not having acted as promptly and vigorously on the subject as it was thought it should do, a movement has been inaugurated, independently of that institution, to develop such a school on a scale sufficiently grand to realize the wishes of metropolitan Philadelphia. The location proposed is the site of the late exhibition, on the corner of Market and Juniper streets. It is to be, complete, a million dollar affair, and provide a full Technical Education, "that is, with a technical school for thorough instruction in mechanics, which, combined with an exhibition, would imbue the student with a most valuable knowledge for his future career." Thus, the idea of securing a technical school, and on a scale that will admit of frequent and generous appropriations by the Legislature, is fairly developed in Philadelphia. Between its School of Design for Women, its Nautical School, its College of Medicine, the Centennial, Philadelphia is in a fair way to receive several millions of State moneys. But let Pittsburgh seek favors, and a sudden spasm of economy overtakes the Legislature. We have been entirely too modest in our asking. The demands and advantages of this city are entirely too evident to be put aside, and only need to be rightly developed and suitably pressed to command attention.

THE *Post* has a sly way, occasionally, of lashing its party, over the shoulders of the Republican party. It causes its own people to fume with anger, but as there is "only" one Democratic paper here, they cannot help themselves. It said, yesterday, in the sarcastic spirit for which it is noted, "If Republicans wish to rule hereafter, since it is clear that they will not be allowed to rule under their present unconstitutional system, all they have to do is to come over in a body, adopt the Democratic principles of honesty and fair play, and control the elections." As the Republican party is in power in the country, and likely to remain so, this neat bit of sarcasm can be readily interpreted. It involves a fling at the Democracy, because of their devotion to the unconstitutional system of slavery, under which they will never again be allowed to rule the country. It also has in mind the Tammany and canal frauds in New York, and the rapid augmentation of the public debt, in this State, when the Democracy were in power, and hence reminds them that they must turn over a new leaf,—or what is better, join in with the Republican party, thus securing "honesty and fair play." By doing all this, the Democracy will be able to do what they have not done, these many years, "control the elections." What a joy it will be to the Democracy to control the elections,—and why not, in order to do this, join the Republican party?

NEW ENGLAND generally, and Concord and Lexington particularly, were in a blaze of enthusiasm, yesterday, on the occasion of the centenary of the battles fought, a hundred years ago. Distinguished gentlemen, including the President and Cabinet, were present at the celebration, and contributed to the *eclat* of the occasion. On Sunday, Boston celebrated, with religious services, the occasions that were more elaborately commemorated yesterday. At Concord, the church services also had references to the civic events that filled all minds, and the President attended service at the Unitarian church in the town. It is quite remarkable how much interest these events inspire. The battles of Lexington and Concord, so-called, were merely preliminary skirmishes, of no intrinsic importance in themselves, but they led to the war of independence! We can see, in the interest these comparatively unimportant events excite, the larger interest that will gather around the great Centennial celebration at Philadelphia a year hence. If, as these celebrations come on, all New England was excited, and all the country interested, we can readily forecast the immense excitement that will prevail, in all parts of the country, when the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence is celebrated. There is ample reason for thinking that the world will be interested, and that all the people in every part of the country will be roused to enthusiasm.

LOBBY CLAIMS.

The United States Supreme Court, at Washington, has just rendered an important decision in a case involving the legality of lobby claims. A Boston lawyer sued for a contingent fee of twenty-five per cent. on a private claim passed by Congress in 1871. Nicholas P. Trist, of Alexandria, Virginia, was employed on behalf of the United States in 1848, in the negotiation of the Gaudalupe Hidalgo treaty with Mexico; but, as he claims, was never properly compensated for his services, and, after the war, agreed to pay an attorney one-fourth of what he might be recover, for preparing and prosecuting a claim for services before the proper committees of Congress. The lawyer did his work, and Congress eventually allowed $14,500 to Mr. Trist for the services named. The lawyer demanded $3,500 for services, which was refused. Eventually, suit was brought, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and a decree was granted in the lawyer's favor. Trist appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court, and on the facts mentioned, it reversed the decision of the Court below.

It held that the employment in this case was one to procure legislation upon a contingent compensation; that such employment was against honest and wholesome principles of legislation, which should always be held in strict view of the public interest, and that claims of this nature, involving the payment of fees contingent upon successful lobbyism, will not be enforced by our highest court of equity. In making these points, the Court was careful to point out that there is a perfectly legitimate sphere, within which a lawyer might professionally labor, and for which service he might legitimately demand and receive pay. This included the preparation of statements, taking evidence, and the presentation of arguments before committees. But in the present case, it was evident that the personal solicitation of votes formed a part of the service rendered. This being the case, it constituted an effort to secure votes for a private claim, and even if honestly done, did not constitute a case of professional service for which a legal fee could be demanded. In his comments, Justice Swayne further said: "It is a rule of the Common Law of universal application, that where a contract, express or implied, is against morality, or against the maxims of sound policy, no legitimate right founded upon it can be enforced in a Court of justice." This is an important decision, as limiting the liability of persons to claims of this character. Of course it will not affect the business of lobbying, as cash will be demanded, but it may limit the number of contingent claims.

MODERN EVANGELISM.

We have referred, at different times, to certain phases of modern evangelistic labors, and as religious events,—not doctrines,—seem to be regarded as suitable for discussion in secular journals, we may, without impropriety, refer to the results attained in the efforts in progress. There are, in various parts of the world, remarkable religious revivals in progress. In England and Scotland, Moody and Sankey are the leaders. In New York, Varley, an Englishman, has been prominent. In different cities of this country, hone laborers have been at work, and success, more or less marked, has attended their efforts. In India, Taylor, the pioneer preacher in California, has been laboring with marked results, among English speaking residents of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, while the Parsees of that country have been indirectly affected, in a very salutary manner, by his labors. In brief there is, and has been, for months past, what is termed "a spirit of revival" abroad, in various parts of the world. Everywhere it is strikingly alike, in its peculiarities. The merely human influences employed are not sufficient to account for the remarkable religious results that follow. Plain men speak plain, and even commonplace truths. The accompaniments are simple and unostentatious. Yet masses attend these services; many are impressed, and even thousands are converted.

It seems quite amazing, the denominational unity that is inspired by, or is, at least, a feature of these modern evangelistic movements. In Europe and this country, denominationalism seems to be entirely overlooked, in the presence of an effort that seeks the well being of the people. It has been remarked in England, and in this country as well, that people who never before fraternized in religious efforts, have joined in revival services, readily, cheerfully, and earnestly. And when they had done so, they were surprised to discover how much they had in common; that feeling, impulse, and sympathy were harmonious, and they were as one, in the spirit and method with which they pursued this work. While the denominations have been gradually merging towards each other, for years past, as the result of the Sunday School influence, and a larger feeling of fraternity has been gradually developing, it had not before assumed the personal phase, or mellowed so completely the feelings of the people, as has this latter day evangelism. It was one thing for persons of different faiths to admit that in the fundamentals of the Christian life, they were one, and another to feel this, keenly, fully, and agreeably.

It is, as far as we see, generally accepted, that barring a few extravagances, the results of the movements referred to are in every way commendable. The London *Times* claims that if the revivals in progress simply work a temporary reform in the morals of those chiefly affected, they will be worth all they cost, but that they do more. In the majority of instances, those who have professed conversion have established habits, and developed modes of living, so entirely different from what they had been a customed to, that they evidence, in this, as well as the spirit they manifest, an absolute change of thought, feeling, and purpose,—all of which, in a little, will tell upon their characters, and will be fixed, ere long, firmly, and probably unchangeably. Thus there are apparently permanently good results attending these efforts, and, thus they may be commended. We do not say that there are no features in the movements, as conducted, that are not open to criticism; but that, in verifying the religious element, in illustrating what even laymen can do; in intensifying the energies of the churches, and improving and purifying the aims and purposes of those who are reached by the meetings, they are productive of largely beneficial results. It may yet be worth noticing whether they will not illustrate to the laity that they can get along without the ministry, in that they can do their own preaching, if the ministers are not more efficient.

PERSONAL.

SARTORIS will return from England the latter part of May, and spend the Summer at Long Branch with the President.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER is the owner of some fifteen acres of valuable land near the residence of Mrs. Stowe. We merely note the fact to remind her that the tract is advertised to be sold for taxes.

THE San Francisco *Call*, under the head of "Personal," publishes the following touching notice: "Notice—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Maria A. Charnay, she having put me out of the house. "ANTOINE CHARNAY."

WHY the Pope has conferred a Cardinal's hat upon an American, a French paper says, is because "after the 20th of September, 1870, Monseigneur Mackocky offered the Pope a magnificent palace in Brooklyn." Shows what that writer knows about it.

CARL SCHURZ has had a handsome reception at St. Louis, which city he proposes to make his permanent home, all sorts of reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Schurz sails for Europe in a few weeks, to bring home one of his daughters now at school.

THE Marquis of Ripon has been on a street parade, and actually condescended, in presence of the multitude, to "join with the congregation in the adoration of the blessed sacrament." It is worth a conversion to get one's good deeds thus made public through the civilized world.

SHERMAN is the most available Democratic candidate for the Presidency at present. The South has forgiven him for what he did against it—his famous march to the sea, after being captured at Shiloh. Allen, Thurman, Tilden, Hendricks, Jeff Davis, Johnson, Patterson, &c., will have to stir themselves or forego the empty honor.

MISS HALLIE DAVIS, daughter of Hon. Henry G. Davis, of Piedmont, United States Senator from West Virginia, was married at the Franklin street Methodist Episcopal church, Baltimore, on Wednesday afternoon, to Hon Stephen B. Elkins, from Santa Fe, United States Delegate from New Mexico. The wedding was a private one, and only the friends of the bride's family were present.

GENERAL SPINNER, who retires as United States Treasurer on the 30th of June next, will pass his summers at "Hickory Grove," his home on the Mohawk, in New York, and will spend the winters with his daughters in Florida. In going to and returning from Florida he will stop several weeks in Washington. "This is about the way I have dreamed out how I shall spend the remainder of my life," said the General. On being asked if he would go into any kind of business he replied, "Oh no; I am too old. I shall step back and give the boys a chance.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Two fellows have been arrested in London for burlesquing Moody and Sankey.

DON'T locate your grandfather "in the front of the rank" in the Concord and Lexington fight. That was the one that retreated.

IT is said that strangers in New York insist upon mistaking the new *Tribune* building for one of the piers of the Brooklyn suspension bridge.

PROF. PROCTOR, the astronomer, says: "There must be in America at least three times as great a proportion of reading and thinking men to the entire population as there is in England."

FROM the ill-natured remarks in a number of the papers during the past few days, we are led to believe that the once popular song "The Beautiful Snow," is not so much of a favorite as it used to be.

THE remains of Colonel A. Hall, buried two years ago at Fort Wayne, Ind., were taken up a few days ago, when it was found that the process of petrification had transformed the body into almost solid limestone, with full rounded form from head to foot, and of full size.

AT Lexington, Ky., on Sunday, Michael Tuby and Patrick O'Brien engaged in a quarrel, at the former's grocery store, during which Tuby shot O'Brien in the breast with a navy revolver. Tuby's wife attempting to interfere, received a shot in the bowels. Both persons will die.

THE Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian*, presided over by the eccentric Pat Donan, has hung up its fiddle, succumbed to the pressure of unpopularity, and died at the hands of the Sheriff. The editor, whose delight was in hurling billingsgate, has secured a position on the St. Louis *Dispatch*.

OF all the tricks Speaker Haines has played during the session of the late Legislature, that, yesterday, whereby he strove to prevent the public printing of a town-ship law, in order to put money into his own pocket, being probably the meanest, was quite appropriately reserved until the last.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Ky. Railroad Company, whatever that may be, met at the Court House, Wheeling, on Saturday afternoon, and elected C. D. Hubbard, Esq., President, and Michael Reilly, Thomas Hughes, John McLure, Abram Wilson and A. J. Lazier, Esqrs., Directors. The affairs of the company were freely discussed after the election, but no business of importance was transacted.

THE English language does not contain epithets of sufficient force to properly characterize the outrages committed by Mr. E. M. Haines while in the Speaker's chair. There is, however, apparently no method of punishment. The people are without remedy, save the precautionary one of taking care that he shall never disgrace the halls of legislation.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*——Illinois is evidently in pretty nearly as bad a pickle as our own Legislature.

GENERAL ROSS, who committed the murderous assault upon his old comrade in arms, General Sutton, has been sent to the Insane Asylum. It was the unanimous verdict of the physicians after several days' examination, that Ross is insane. Sutton himself made an affidavit that he was convinced that Ross must be insane, as an angry word had never passed between them during their thirty years of friendly comradeship.

WE learn that the fruit crop in this immediate neighborhood will be greatly reduced, if not entirely destroyed, by the recent freezing weather. What is the use in paying "Probabilities" for attending to such matters if he permits such things? We suspect he is doing more harm than good, and will publish gratis a moderate petition for a discontinuance of the office. The weather now is hardly as good, certainly no better, than it was before the office of "Probabilities" was created.

THE proof-reader of the *American Citizen*, published at Lexington, must have recently attended a spelling match and neglected his business; hence the following apology: — We make the following correction in Prof. Chittenden's article, under the head of "State Superintendent of Public Instruction," by pointing out improper words and phrases, and inserting the correct ones. The article read: "Claimed" for claim, "attention" for mention, "type" for typo, "the" for it, (elicited,) "being together" for bring together, a "." for "," after "white" and "who" for why, "rascal" for Radical.

Petroleum Exports.

The exports of oil for Europe from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the week ending April 12, this year, amounted in crude equivalent to 93,579 barrels, an average of 13,368 barrels a day. The total capacity of vessels loading and chartered to load at these three ports at the same date would require in crude equivalent 414,487 barrels. Of this amount there were already on board, April 12th, 117,092 barrels, requiring 296,795 barrels more to fill the vessels already chartered. The total exports this year up to April 12th were in crude equivalent 1,054,443 barrels, as against 1,327,071 barrels same time last year. The average daily exports up to April 12th, this year, were 10,357 barrels, as against 13,010 barrels daily average last year same time.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

A BANDIT'S VENGEANCE.

Chavez, the Lieutenant of Vasquez, the California Bandit Chief, Begins to Execute his Threats of Vengeance.

[From the San Barnadino (Cal.) Guardian.]

Chavez has commenced to execute his threats. On Sunday, the 28th ult., at ten o'clock P. M., he and two of his band rode up to the station kept by Nicholas Littlefield, on the Panamint road, about 110 miles out from this town. Halting, they asked for corn for their horses; next for barley, twenty-five pounds of which was furnished them and fed to their horses. They then asked if they could be served with supper; were told yes. Still, they were slow about dismounting. On dismounting they entered the house, two of them calling for the drinks, Chavez drinking only water. They sat down, talking quietly; talked of buying a pair of boots; got a quart bottle of whisky; occasionally muttered in Spanish; one in broken English again asked for supper, while another went into the kitchen. Returning from the kitchen the trio talked in Spanish a moment, when they were interrupted by the appearance of an Indian (who works around the house) at the door. They invited him in, but he paid no attention. At this juncture Mr. Nichols came in from the kitchen, when the three Spaniards simultaneously sprang to their feet, and with cocked revolvers presented at the heads of Messrs. Nichols and Littlefield, ordered them to throw up their hands, speaking in Spanish and hissing something about "Americanos." Both men were then tied. The robbers also attempted to tie the Indian, but other Indians riding up, they let him go, when all the Indians took to flight. The robbers then ransacked the money drawer and helped themselves to goods to the total amount of $100. They robbed *"a la cheualier."* No abuse; no violence; no rough overhauling in search of plunder. While two of the bandits were searching for the cash the third stepped to the door and took two Spencer rifles and a shotgun from their girdles, placing them near the door in convenient position for handling. Mr. Nichols asking them not to hurt the woman, Chavez replied quietly, "No hurt women; money all we want." They remained in the house about an hour. On departing one remained behind a few minutes after Chavez and the other robber had left. On mounting he saluted Mr. Littlefield with "Adios! you catch me, maybe." Joining his companions, the three started on a gallop on the Inyo road. They were met a few miles from the scene of the robbery by several teamsters, whom they passed unmolested, but with guns pointed toward them.

They are all well mounted and armed, each with a revolver, besides having two Spencer rifles and one shotgun in the party. They took a shotgun and other arms from the station. Messrs. Littlefield and Nichols recognized the three as men who passed along the road toward San Bernardino about seven weeks since. They then paid their bills and got change for a $75 check. Teamsters whom they passed say positively that the leader of the band is Chavez. In the wilds of Inyo, splendidly mounted and armed to the teeth, their capture, unless by treachery, seems hopeless. Here is an inviting opportunity for our active Sheriff to distinguish himself.

PROFESSIONAL.
DANIEL WENKE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
NO. 1119 CARSON STREET,
SOUTH PITTSBURGH.
mh22-o68

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

J. OL'R. FLOWER,
DENTIST,
Removed to 110 Penn Avenue,
Below Fifth street,
pal-p39 PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE, NO. 150 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
jan8-lm87

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 19, 1875.
NOTICE.
Water Rent by Meter Measure.
Notice is hereby given to all persons in the city of Allegheny, who are delinquent in the payment of their water rents by meter measure, for the year 1874, the same is not paid on or before the 1st of May next, the water will be turned off and their accounts placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection.
D. MACFERRON,
ap19 City Treasurer.

ARCHITECTS.
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
OVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap13-p57

Cornices
AND
Mirrors!
OF
OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS,
AND MANUFACTURE.
Office and Factory,
Cor. 1st Avenue and Short Street.
CHAS. R. WRAY.
mh23-o74

NEW LOCATION.
Casey & Fogarty,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street,
Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE,
HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,
No. 339 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
With complete stock of different manufactures and all ages of
PURE RYE WHISKY,
TOGETHER WITH
Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.
Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.
GIVE US A CALL.
The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
mh31:p13

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, April 17,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
WE NOW OFFER A
FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
AND
Housefurnishing Goods
At our usual Lowest Prices.
New Calicos, Chintzes and Percales.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all kinds.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towels, Napkins, &c.
White and Colored Bed Quilts, all qualities.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
Mattresses Pillows and Spring Bed Bottoms.
Lace Curtains and Cornices.
Window Blinds and Fixtures.
Carpets, of all kinds.
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
Rugs, Mats, Drugget Cloths, &c.
Opened to-day, a splendid assortment of
Lunch, Dinner, Market
And Traveling Bags,
All colors, shapes and sizes.
Children's Carriages, all prices.
Children's Canopy Top Carriages.
Perambulators and Velocipedes.
Hobby Horses, Wagons, &c.
Ladies', Misses', Children,
Men and Boys'
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Stock all new—prices very low.

AUCTION SALES.
FINE
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS
AND
WATCHES,
AT AUCTION!
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
GEORGE CRAWFORD & CO.,
COMMENCING
TUESDAY, April 20,
At 10 A. M., continuing at 2 and 7½ P. M. each day thereafter, until the whole stock is disposed of, which is the finest and most complete to be found in the city, embracing Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling and Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Parian Ornaments, &c.
Persons will find this a rare opportunity to secure great bargains, as the sale is POSITIVE, and every article will be sold at once to the highest bidders.
Ladies desiring can attend this sale with the utmost propriety, as a portion of the store will be set apart, and seats reserved for their accommodation.
All representations made during the sale will be guaranteed by us.
GEO. CRAWFORD & CO.,
No. 82 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

N. WHITING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
ap19-p131
ASSIGNEE'S SALE!
In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
In the matter of JOHN C. McMAHON and GEORGE W. RUNDELS, bankrupts.
No. 2295 in bankruptcy.
By virtue of an order of said Court, made March 11, A. D. 1875, the undersigned will expose at Public Sale or outcry, on the premises, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, May 4, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., the following property of JOHN R. McMAHON, bankrupt:
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, comprising lots 51, 52 and 53 of John Ewalt's plan of lots in said ward, laid out for R. L. Ewalt, Esq., by J. Chislett, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Plan Book, volume 4, pages 130 and 131, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Forty-fourth street at a point 78 feet 9½ inches northeastwardly from the line of the street running along the Allegheny Valley Railroad; thence southeastwardly along the line of the said Forty-fourth street 72 feet; on the corner of lot No. 50 in said plan; thence eastwardly along the line of said lot No. 50, 100 feet to Long alley; thence northwardly along the line of said alley 72 feet to lot No. 54 in said plan; and thence along the line of lot No. 54 westwardly 100 feet to Forty-fourth street, the place of beginning; whereon is erected five TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES and a FRAME CARPENTER SHOP. The same will be sold discharged and clear of all liens and encumbrances, excepting the lien of two certain mortgages held by John Ewalt, mortgagee; the first of said mortgages being dated April 3, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Mortgage Book, volume 130, page 243, for the sum of $2 200, and the interest thereon remaining unpaid, and the second of said mortgages being dated October 1, A. D. 1872, and recorded in said Recorder's office in Mortgage Book, volume 139, page 56, for the sum of $1,600, and the interest thereon remaining unpaid.
The terms of sale are one-half cash on confirmation of sale, and balance in six months, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., from date of sale, secured by bond and tight mortgage.
JOSEPH MITCHELL,
apr12:p87-r Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!
In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
In the matter of JOHN R. McMAHON and GEO. W. RUNDELS, bankrupts.
No. 2295 in bankruptcy.
By virtue of an order of said Court, made March 11, A. D. 1875, the undersigned will expose at public sale or outcry, on the premises, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, May 4th, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock, P. M., the following property of GEO. W. RUNDELS, bankrupt:
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the corner of lots Nos. 98 and 99 and Forty-sixth street; thence extending along the line of said street southeastwardly 20 feet to line of lot No. 100; thence extending said line of said lot 100 feet; thence preserving the same width, northeastwardly 100 feet to a public alley, being lot No. 99 in plan of lots laid out for the heirs and assigns of Anna H. Irwin, deceased, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Plan Book, volume 4, pages 20 and 21, whereon is erected a TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing seven rooms and finished attic. The same will be sold discharged and clear of all liens and encumbrances, excepting the lien of a certain mortgage held by the Union Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, dated February 23th, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, Pa., in Mortgage Book, volume 164, page 18, for the sum of $3,000 and the interest thereon remaining unpaid.
The terms of sale are one-half cash on confirmation of sale, and the balance in six months, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. from date of sale, secured by bond and tight mortgage.
JOSEPH MITCHELL,
ap12:p86 Assignee.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.
CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE
COAL,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.
OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

COMMON LIME.
Vanport, Beaver Co. Lime
FOR SALE BY
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 47 Federal St. and No. 1 Marion Avenue, Allegheny.
Contractors and consumers will save money by calling on the above firm for their supply. The general trade supplied at lowest market rates.

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal
Constantly on hand. Being producers of Coal will not be undersold. ap6:p41

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, April 17,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Latest Spring Styles in
LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS,
In all desirable materials and colors, made up in the very best manner from the latest New York and Paris styles, and offered at extraordinary low prices.
New Spring Sacques and Jackets.
New Shawls of every description.
NOVELTIES OPENED TO-DAY,
The New White and Colored Wide
LINEN LACE GOODS,
For Overskirts and Polonaises, Trimmings to match.
New Spring Sacquing for Children.
Black Hernanies & Grenadines.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Splendid Display of all the Latest Novelties in
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SPRING
HATS & BONNETS,
Trimmed or Untrimmed.
New Silk Scarfs, Hats and Bonnets.
Elegant New Sash Ribbons.
French Flowers, immense assortment.
New Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings.
At 37 1-2, Extra Good Corsets.
Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear.
White Dress Muslins, all kinds.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
New Goods Opening Every Day.

FINANCIAL.
FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. Macferron
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cartwright,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
City Deposit Bank & Trust Co.,
Corner of Penn and Collins avenues, East End.
Capital - $100,000.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Discounts Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M.
THOMAS BROWN, President.
H. C. MCFARLAND, Vice President.
B. M. EVERSON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Brown, R. M. McClaren,
G. G. Negley, H. C. McFarland,
Dr. A. H. Gross, Dr. A. J. Davis,
W. J. Radcliffe, J. W. Tim,
C. H. Armstrong.
HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK
LIBERTY STREET.
Corner Sixth avenue.
CAPITAL, : - - $200,000
DIRECTORS.
W. A. Reed, E. Robinson,
Jacob Rush, William Freeman,
S. H. Nesbit, R. M. Leonard,
Paul H. Hacke.
President—R. ROBINSON.
Vice President—P. H. HACKE.
Cashier—JOHN MURPHY.
A general Banking business conducted. Interest paid on time deposits. Deposits received in any amount from $1 upward. Accounts solicited.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M.
Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.
PARK SAVINGS BANK
No. 192 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CAPITAL - - - $100,000.
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS.
James Rafferty, George Stewart,
Wm. Anderson, Thompson Gilleland,
P. M. Gray, Hugh Richardson,
Isaac Rigby, William F. Dill, Jr.,
H. Hunneshagen, JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.
MARINE NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER
Third Avenue and Smithfield Street.
CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000.
With Privilege of - - - - 500,000.
W. H. EVERSON.....President
D. WILSON.....Vice President
W. C. MACRUM.....Cashier
DIRECTORS.
Jacob Klee, J. B. Smeltzer,
R. G. Gedeyer, Benjamin D. Risher,
W. W. O'Neil, J. O. Philips,
E. A. Montooth, Andrew Fulton,
L. Gogenheim, W. H. Everson,
D. W. C. Bidwell, Wm. France,
B. F. Wilson.
Business of correspondents promptly attended to.
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh,
83 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSB

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 20, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 20, 1875.

But little change was manifest in monetary circles, yesterday,—yet this little was on the side of increased activity. There was more business transacted at our banks than for several days previously, but it was what is termed a counter business, and was not indicative of anything as to general monetary relations. Yet there is a confident feeling that we are on the verge of better times. There is a noticeable improvement in orders for iron, and there is a belief in some circles that orders will become more frequent and larger, although it is but just to say that in other quarters the belief is indulged that the run of orders will not continue longer than July. The general feeling, however, after allowing for all these depressing views, is one of hope and encouragement, and even the banks partake of this hopeful spirit. They also declare themselves ready to do all in their power to promote it.

—Washington advices of Saturday state that the internal revenue receipts were $246,759 75; total for the month to date, $1,703,573 93. The receipts from customs at the Treasury to-day were $310,947 59. The National bank notes received for redemption during the week ending to-day were$3,569,245. The Treasury now holds $379,881,600 in United States bonds to secure the National bank circulation and $16,270,000 to secure public deposits. The National bank circulation outstanding is $349,682,441, of which $2,430,000 is in gold notes. The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day were $700,000; shipments of legal tenders, $2,217,754. The amount of National bank notes received for redemption during the week ending Saturday was $3,569,245. The amount redeemed from the 1st of July to date is $35,353,379. The amount assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, from the 1st of July to date, is $85,079,745. The Assistant Treasurer paid out Saturday $8,000 on account of interest and $19,700 in redemption of five-twenty bonds. The Treasury operations for the week included the disbursement of $21,162 on account of interest; $124,200 in redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the receipt of $2,297,652 for customs.

—The New York *Times*, in its financial review yesterday, says of the outlook: "The bonds called in in connection with the syndicate, may not result in an outflow of much gold, as the syndicate will probably turn in large amounts of called bonds and coupons, but in May and July the interest and the $30,000,000 bonds for the sinking fund will be paid in gold if there is no export of coin during the quarterly payments. A bulk of gold to be paid out by treasury will find its way into bank vaults. Thus with legal tenders flowing in from the country, and gold flowing out of the treasury, there is every prospect for great increase in the strength of banks, and consequently, assured ease in money, both for legitimate and speculative purposes. The voice of the croakers is growing fainter, and we are likely to enter the Centennial with a degree of prosperity that will reflect credit upon the enterprise and recuperative ability of the American people."

—The Suez Canal stock has been placed upon the London Stock Exchange. This is regarded in London as significant of a change of ownership of this great enterprise from France and Egypt, that have controlled it hitherto, to England, which usually manages to absorb the lion's share of whatever is prospectively valuable in the commerce of the world.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115⅛
U. S. Sixes—1861—coupon	122⅞
5-20 1862 "	120½
20—1864 "	119¾
" 1865 "	121⅜
" 1865 new "	120⅝
" 1867 "	121⅛
" 1868—coupons	121⅜
10-40's "	115½
Currency 6's	119½
New 5 per cents	115½
10-40's—coupons	116¼

RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	102
Erie	31⅜
Pa. Railroad	102⅜
C. C. & I. C.	6¼
St. Paul	38½
Do. Pref'd	57⅜
Michigan Southern	76⅛
Do. Central	74
North Western Common	56⅜
Do. Pref	80½
Rock Island	103⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92½
Pacific Mail	45¾
Western Union Telegraph	97⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	26⅞
Union Pacific	70¾
Toledo & Wabash	19¾
Harlem	130½
Adams Express	101
American Express	64
U. S. Express	63½
W., Fargo & Co. Express	81
Quicksilver	21
Fort Wayne	96
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21
Panama	131½
Iron Mountain	22

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Asked.
P. R. R.	55⅜
Reading	56⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	128
Oil Creek	42⅜
Lehigh Valley	10⅜
Central Transportation	42⅜
A. V. R. R. 7's (1896)	44⅜
P. C. & St. L. 7's (1st)	94
" (2d)	84

NEW YORK, April 19, 1875.

Money, after loaning at 4@5, closed at 3; prime mercantile paper 4 1-2@6 1-2. Sterling was firm at 487 1-2 for sixty days and 490 1-2 for sight. The customs receipts were $501,000. Gold opened and closed at 115, with sales during the day at 115¾. The borrowing rates were 1 to 1 1-2; carrying rates the same. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $16,000. The clearings were $80,000,000. Government bonds were firm. Railroad and State bonds were dull.

The day was an important one on the Stock Exchange, where wide fluctuations took place in some of the leading stocks. The general tendency of prices was upwards, and the closing quotations show a gain in a few stocks of 1 to 1¾ per cent. The great speculative features of to-day were Lake Shore, Pacific Mail and Panama. Union Pacific declined to 71¾ at the opening, afterwards advanced to 72⅞, reacted at 72½, and finally closed at 72⅝, the highest point of the day. Pacific Mail advanced from 44 1-2 to 45¾, reacted to 45⅝, with the last sales at 45¾@45 1-2. Panama opened at 130, against 128 1-2 at the close on Saturday. From this point the stock advanced rapidly, with the next sale at 140, and succeeding sales were at 142 to 148. The occasion of the rise in the three above mentioned shares was an announcement that the committees of the Pacific Mail and Panama, by mutual concessions, had virtually reached a point satisfactory to all parties, and that the new contract would be officially ratified at an early day.

At one time a cable announcement from London that the Great Oceanic, of the Occidental and Oriental Company, had passed through the Suez Canal, caused a little flutter in the market, but this passed away when it became understood that this company is cotroled by the directors of the Union and Central Pacific roads. The speculation in Union Pacific also received a stimulus from telegrams from the West reporting a fall in the water, and that travel would be resumed very shortly. An announcement also that negotiatons were in progress for a harmonious running arrangement with the Kansas Pacific had a favorable influence.

Erie advanced from 30¾ to 31¾, closing at the latter figure. New Jersey Southern was more active and rose from 5½ to 7. Lake Shore declined from 73¾ to 73¼, closing at 73¼. New York Central was firm at 102@102⅛, and Illinois Central at 103. Ohios fell off from 27 to 26½, closing bid at 27¾. Western Union declined from 97⅞ to 97½, and Rock Island from 103 7-8 to 103½, with a partial recovery at the close. Other changes were generally slight.

The transactions aggregated 230,000 shares, of which 94,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,600 Western Union, 11,000 Rock Island, 34,000 Erie, 19,600 Lake Shore, 11,000 Ohios, 37,000 Union Pacific, and 1,300 Panama.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 122⅜; 5-20s of '62, 118½; do of '64, 119¾; do of '65, 122; do do new, 120⅝; do of '67, 121⅜; do of '68, 121⅝; 10-40s, 116¼; new 5s, 116½; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 99¾; Tennessee, old, 72; do new, 72; Virginia, new, 34; do old, 34; North Carolina, old, 20¾; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Quotations: Union Telegraph, 97½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 22; Quicksilver, 20¾; Adams Express, 101½; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 81; American Express, 63¾; United States Express, 63½; Pacific Mail, 45¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 31¾; do preferred, 49½; Hartford & Erie, 3; do preferred, 12½; Michigan Central, 73½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 96; do preferred, 96¾; Rock Island, 103⅝; New Jersey Central, 112½; St. Paul, 38¾; do preferred, 57; Toledo & Wabash, 19¾; do preferred, 29; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 20; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 102½; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 66; Burlington & Quincy, 112½; Lake Shore, 73¼; Illinois Central, 102¾; Union Pacific 72⅝; Central Pacific, 100½; Union, 99¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 115.

LONDON, April 19—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2¾ per cent. Consols for money, 93¾@93⅞; account, 93¾@93⅞; 5-20's of '65, 107; do of '67, 107; 10-40's, 103; new 5s, 102; New York Central, 91; Erie, 27¾; do. preferred, 38¾.

PARIS, April 19.—Rentes 64f 75c.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 88¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 19, 1875.

The general markets have not improved much since the date of our last weekly review, although there is a much more cheerful feeling in consequence of the ending of the lock-out and the starting up of the mills; it is confidently expected that there will be a very decided improvement in our local trade within the next week or two, and it is earnestly desired that these expectations may be fully realized, as we have had an unusually hard winter, both as regards weather and business. It is worthy of notice that nearly all the leading articles of merchandise are appreciating in value. Flour is higher, as is also all kinds of Grain; Coffee and Sugars are also very firm and tending upward, while the hog product is higher than it has been for several years. In general produce there is a fair degree of activity, but the only new features to notice is in Eggs and Peanuts, both of which are lower, while prime Butter is scarce and higher.

APPLES—The receipts during the past coupleof weeks were light, unusually so, and with a very limited supply, the market is rather better; sales at $1.50@2 per bbl for inferior to common, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice. The demand is not active by any means, but in view of the limited supply, prices, as already noted, are better.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand for good stock, but common, which is in large supply, is very dull; sales of prime to choice at 50@55c per gallon; common to fair nominal at 40@45. The receipts recently have been comparatively light and the supply is ample to meet present requirements.

ALE—The market continues quiet and unchanged; X at $6 ₱ barrel to the country and $7 in the city; XX, India Ale, $11. Half barrels in regular proportion.

ASHES—There is a fair demand but no change in prices, which we quote as follows: Common Soda, 4¼@4½ cents; refined, (57@58 ₱ cent) 4¾@4¾; Pearlash, 5¾@5½; Potash, 7¼ to 8c; Flour Spar, 2c; Manganese, 6@c Arsenic, 6.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is little or no demand, nor is it to be expected, as it is out of season; however, the supply in this market is almost exhausted.

BEANS—With continued liberal receipts, the supply accumulating, and a stronger disposition to realize, the market is weaker, and within the past two or three weeks prices have dropped 75@10 cents ₱ bushel; we now quote, that is, for round lots, at $1.75@1.80 for Lima and $1.85@1.90 for navies. As intimated in our last review, there is not much doubt but what there will be an increased consumption, as they are the cheapest article of food on the market, and, furthermore, the demand is not improbable.

BUTTER—There is no abatement in the demand for prime table butter, and with a very limited supply the market is firm and prices fully maintained; for this character grades, however, with which the market is completely glutted, there is scarcely any inquiry, and it is hard to dispose of except as a grease. There is but little choice in prime, which cannot be purchased for from 16@15c ₱ lb less than it cost from the country; quotable at 68@69 for mixed and 70@71 cents for white. Corn is also in light supply and held firmly at full rates, although the demand is only fair; shelled quotable at 78@80c for mixed, and 82 for prime yellow, free in elevator. Ear Corn, 75@80c per cwt, according to quality. Rye continues to come forward very sparingly, and with an increased inquiry, prices are higher; $1.15@1.20 is the figure for a round lot. There is no movement in Barley, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

HOMINY—4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

HEMP—In fair demand; sales Kentucky rough at $175 ₱ ton.

HAY—The receipts of baled during the past week have been comparatively light, and the market is firmer in consequence, although prices, as yet, prairie, $17@18; timothy, $19@22, according to quality and condition. Loose, from country waggons, $25@30. Oat Straw, $16@18; Wheat Straw, $10@15.

HIDES—The market remains quiet for all descriptions except plump heavy steers, which are in good demand. Kip and Calf are in fair demand and scarce. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	9 cts. ₱ lb.
" Steers, Light	9½ "
" Heavy	10@10½ "
" Calf	12@13 "
Green butcher bulls	5 "
Green butcher cows	6 "
Green butcher steers, light	7 "

LEATHER—The general market is much the same as last reported. Finished light sole leather is in good demand; medium weight fis dull and low; heavy in fair demand; Upper, Kip and Calf are very dull; rough Leather is in better demand. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0.34@0.37
Oak Sole, city	0.35@0.43
Red Sole, B A, heavy and mid	0.32@0.38
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.29@0.31
Red Sole, good light	0.27@0.29
Oak, Rough	0.23@0.24
Harness, city oak	0.38@0.41
Harness, country	0.36@0.38
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.30@0.35
Fair Skirting	0.36@0.40
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	60.00@70.00
Best Leather	0.40@0.46
Finished Calf	1.10@1.40
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.19@0.23
Finished Kips	0.80@0.90

MILL FEED—Continues in light supply, but, excepting for Bran, there does not appear to be much inquiry. Quotable as follows: Bran, $1.25 ₱ cwt; Shipstuff, Seconds and Shorts, $1.30@1.35, Middlings, $1.40@1.50; Chopped Feed, $1.50@1.60.

OILS—Linseed unchanged. Lard Oil is sparingly offered, and holders firm at the late advance. Miners Oil, now selling largely to the coal mining districts, is in good demand and has very strong at the recent advance; quotable at 80@85. No. 1 Lard, $1.20@1.22, Linseed, 78@80. Carbon—standard brands—by the carload 12½@13c.

MAPLE SYRUP—$1.15@1.25 ₱ gallon jugs.

ONIONS—$3.50@4.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition. Onion Sets, $7@7.50 ₱ bu.

POULTRY—Dressed Poultry continues in light supply: Chickens, 12@14c ₱ lb; Turkeys, 17@18c. Live Chickens, by the coop, 50@60c ₱ pair.

PEA NUTS—In better demand; sales of choice Tenn. red nuts at 7@7½, as to quality. Choice white wanted here at 9@9½ cents.

POTATOES—The receipts during the past week are unusually large, and with a largely increased supply and a stronger disposition to realize, prices have declined from 10@15c ₱ bushel; Peach Blows may be quoted at 90@95c ₱ bushel on track, by the carload; and Peerless at 85. The probability is, however, that the sharp decline will check receipts, and, if so, a reaction is only a question of a little time.

PROVISIONS—"The tone of the market," says the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday, "continues strong and prices steadily supported for all the products without much activity in trade. Lard is a shade firmer, some holders asking ⅛ advance. Bulk Shoulders and clear rib have made higher. Best brands Sugar Cured Hams active at full rates, and large shipments are being made to all quarters." Chicago papers report an active market at advancing prices for all descriptions except Mess Pork, which is dull and unsettled.

Hams—Extra S. C.	Lard-Prime Leaf in Tierces
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	Do., half barrels
Breakfast Bacon, S. C.	Lard-Ref. for sum-mer use in tierces
Dried Beef, Chipped Sugar Cured, oiled	Do., in half bbls
Roof Tongues Sugar Cured, boxed	Do., in ½ bbls
Mess Pork, new	Do., in ¼ bbls
Bacon Shoulders	Do., in kits
Short Ribs Sides	Do., 5 lb do
Clear Side, boxed	Do., 3 lb pails
Moss Pork, ₱ bbl	Do., 6 lb do
Miner's Land Oil	Ham Sausage

EGGS—Scarce and unchanged; sales at 22½@23 cts for good mixed, wooden ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed is still quoted at $7.75@8 for used and $8@8.25 for unhulled. Timothy Seed, $2.40 to the trade and $2.75@2.85 in a jobbing way.

SWEET CORN—58@60 ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Easy at 7¾ to 7¾ for country, and 8¾ for prime city rendered.

TOBACCO—Sales Southern, 400 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs at 4½c ₱ lb in a small way.

WILLOWS—Choice fine at 11c ₱ lb: large, 10; two-years, 8; fine, 6; coarse, 4.

WHITE LEAD—Standard brands unchanged at 10c by the ton, and 10¾@11c for smaller lots.

WOOL—Prices have been revised as follows: No 1 three-hoop tubs, $8.50 ₱ doz: No 2 two-hoop tubs, $7.50; No 3 two-hoop tubs, $6.50; two-hoop pails, $6.50; three-hoop pails, $7.50; keelers, $ cent, $1.50. Globe Wash-boards, $2.75; Western Wash-boards, $2.25; Kalamazoo clothes-pins (full in bags) delivered here for jobbing trade, $1 ₱ box.

WINDOW GLASS—The market continues quiet and devoid of any new features to which attention has previously been drawn; we continue to quote at $2.50 ₱ box delivered here, and $2.40 at factory.

COFFEE AND ROPE—Trade in this branch of business continues quiet and devoid of any new or important features; the demand is light and confined to supplying immediate necessities, while prices remain unchanged. Following are the current quotations:

MANILA ROPE.	
½ in. diameter and upwards	15 cts. per lb.
¾ inch	16 "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	16 "
Hay, Stave and Lath Yarn	14½ "
Hay, Stave and Lath Rope	15 "
AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.	
Tarred Rope	14 cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	15 "
" Spun Yarn	18 "
" Marline	19 "
" Threading	21 "
PACKING.	
American	13 to 18 cts per lb.
Russia	21 "
Hemp	20 and 30 "
Sash and Bell Cord	30 to 35 "

DRIED FRUIT—The market for everything in this line has been exceedingly dull during the past few weeks, and notwithstanding the stock is light, prices are barely maintained. Apples, 7@7½c for common, and 8@8½c for prime to choice; Peaches, 8½@9½ for quarters, 13@14c for halves, and 16@17c for Evaporated; Blackberries, 9@9½; Raspberries, 16@17c. The feeling prevails more or less with trade that Peaches are good property at current rates, although dealers generally are not disposed to anticipate any, being apprehensive that they might possibly have to carry them over to next year.

EGGS—The market during the past week has been well supplied, and prices have dropped from under to-day, what will be the effect of the recent cold snap remains to be seen, but receipts are not unlikely, and if so, better prices will soon follow. Quotations may be given at 16@16c.

FLOUR—There has been a very fair jobbing trade during the past week, and prices, in sympathy with wheat, are higher, with every indication at this writing of a still further advance. In other lines, prices should have been put up here long ago, but under the influence of a strong competition, dealers have not advanced until forced to do so. It is worthy of notice that prices are lower here relatively than at the source of supply, consequently we should not be surprised to see prices still higher within the next week or two; indeed, this seems almost inevitable unless there should be a reaction in the wheat market. Spring wheat may be quoted at $5.60@5.70 for Wisconsins; and $5.90@6 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.85@6 for red, and $6.25@6.50 for amber and white. Rye flour, $4.50@4.75, but few buyers for Spring wheat flours except bakers.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market is strong at an advance of half a cent, gold, per pound, in the last few days at the purchasing points. Prices remain unchanged in this market, but it is not improbable that our wholesale trade will follow the market promptly, as the indications are that values will further increase. Business on a jobbing trade has been brisk, with large sales at outside figures; and the stocks at all the ports are reduced to about 75,000 bags of Rio, and 20,000 bags of other descriptions. Late information from Rio shows a strong market there, Java and Maricaibo firm. Sugar is firmer in an advance of one-eighth for jobbing grades of Cuba and Porto Rico, while from New York Messrs. Thomson & Co. report to their correspondents here a very firm market for both Sugar and Molasses. The jobbing market here is quiet, but firm, with an upward tendency. The very light supply of New Orleans Molasses held here is considered good property at full rates, and the supply will be exhausted before the new season begins, and we advise our country friends to stock up for the summer before high prices set in. Syrups are become, rule the market. Syrups and Rice unchanged but firm.

SUGARS.	
Crushed	11½
Granulated	11⅛
Powdered	11⅛
Standard A	10½
N. O. Sugar	8½@ 9¾

SPICES.	
Grain Pepper	28
" Alspice	20
Cloves	30
Cassia, Bark	40
Nutmegs	$1 40
Ground Pepper	35
10 lb cans	35
Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb c	50

COFFEES.	
Rio Good	20
Rio Prime	21
Rio Fancy	24
Roasted Rio, in lb packages	27
Roasted Java, in lb packages	36
Roasted Java in bulk	32
Roasted Java loose	30

RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7½
Carolina ₱ lb	7½@8½

MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.	
Babbitt's Best	10
Babbitt's N. Y. City	9
Russian	8c 00
Shaker	5 75
Persian	3 75
Colgate's Palm, ½s and ¼s	4 75
Colgate's Assts. Toilet	4 50
Colgate's	3 75
Ex. Extra War	7
Olive	7

STARCH.	
Sugar house	3½@4
Maryland	4½
Silver Drips	6@

Sugar Drips	6@6½
Wheat Drips	4½@5
Extra Golden	5½@5½

FISH.	
Lake Herring—½ bbls	4 75 to 5 00
" ¼ bbls	2 85@3 75
White Fish—½ bbls	6 75
" ¼ bbls	3 75
Mackerel—No. 1, bbls	16 00 to 20 00
" No. 2, bbls	12 00 to 14 00
Labrador Herring—Split bbls	9 50
" Bbl. bbls	6 50

STARCH.	
Common	06
Buffalo	09

Silver gloss	9½@10
Corn	10¾@11

SUNDRIES.	
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B.	$9.50 @10.00
Oat Meal, half bbls	5.00
Pearl Barley, bf bbls	7.00 @ 7.50
Currants per lb	7¾
Valencia Raisins, per lb	12
Layer Raisins, per box	3.25
Layer Raisins, per box	1.35 @ 1.50
Bl Cash Soda, in packages	7½@ 8
Bl Cash Soda, in kegs	6
Potash, per box	9.00
Prunes, per lb	10 @ 11
French Wine Vinegar, per gal	25
Con. Lips, per case	7.75
Philadelphia Lye	5.00 @6 00
Lamp Chimneys, per doz	75

GRAIN—The receipts have been light, unusually so, for a couple of weeks past, and with an average demand and stocks very much reduced, the markets have stiffened up very materially, and prices are higher and still tending upward; not only are the stocks very much reduced in the hands of dealers, but consumers have been buying only to supply immediate wants for some time past, they are also most bare as well. There has been an increased demand for Wheat recently, mostly from country millers, and with little or none offering, prices are firm and higher; we advance our quotations to $1.24@1.26 for good Penna and Ohio red winter and $1.23@1.25 for amber and white. Even at the advance it is said that there is little or no margin for profit at that; we therefore quote as before. Corn is also higher and still tending upward, but not only are prices much reduced in the hands of dealers, but consumers have been buying only to supply immediate wants for some time past, they are also most bare as well. There has been an increased demand for Wheat recently, mostly from country millers, and with little or none offering, prices are firm and higher; we advance our quotations to $1.24@1.26 for good Penna and Ohio red winter and $1.23@1.25 for amber and white. Even at the advance it is said that there is little or no margin for profit—that wheat can scarcely be laid down here at quotations. The Oat market is also firm and higher, with very limited supply, and the indications are that prices will rule high until the new crop is ready to move, as the supply appears to be light throughout the country; quotable at 68@69 for milted and 70@71 cents for white. Corn is also in light supply and held firmly at full rates, although the demand is only fair; shelled quotable at 78@80c for mixed, and 82 for prime yellow, free in elevator. Ear Corn, 75@80c per cwt, according to quality. Rye continues to come forward very sparingly, and with an increased inquiry, prices are higher; $1.15@1.20—figure for a round lot. There is no movement in Barley, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

HOMINY—4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

HEMP—In fair demand; sales Kentucky rough at $175 ₱ ton.

HAY—The receipts of baled during the past week have been comparatively light, and the market is firmer in consequence, although prices, as yet, prairie, $17@18; timothy, $19@22, according to quality and condition. Loose, from country waggons, $25@30. Oat Straw, $16@18; Wheat Straw, $10@15.

HIDES—The market remains quiet for all descriptions except plump heavy steers, which are in good demand. Kip and Calf are in fair demand and scarce. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	9 cts. ₱ lb.
" Steers, Light	9½ "
" Heavy	10@10½ "
" Calf	12@13 "
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Red Sole, Oronoco	0.29@0.31
Red Sole, good light	0.27@0.29
Oak, Rough	0.23@0.24
Harness, city oak	0.38@0.41
Harness, country	0.36@0.38
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.30@0.35
Fair Skirting	0.36@0.40
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	60.00@70.00
Best Leather	0.40@0.46
Finished Calf	1.10@1.40
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0.19@0.23
Finished Kips	0.80@0.90

MILL FEED—Continues in light supply, but, excepting for Bran, there does not appear to be much inquiry. Quotable as follows: Bran, $1.25 ₱ cwt; Shipstuff, Seconds and Shorts, $1.30@1.35, Middlings, $1.40@1.50; Chopped Feed, $1.50@1.60.

OILS—Linseed unchanged. Lard Oil is sparingly offered, and holders firm at the late advance. Miners Oil, now selling largely to the coal mining districts, is in good demand and has very strong at the recent advance; quotable at 80@85. No. 1 Lard, $1.20@1.22, Linseed, 78@80. Carbon—standard brands—by the carload 12½@13c.

MAPLE SYRUP—$1.15@1.25 ₱ gallon jugs.

ONIONS—$3.50@4.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition. Onion Sets, $7@7.50 ₱ bu.

POULTRY—Dressed Poultry continues in light supply: Chickens, 12@14c ₱ lb; Turkeys, 17@18c. Live Chickens, by the coop, 50@60c ₱ pair.

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Shoulders, Ex S. C.	Do., half barrels
Breakfast Bacon, S. C.	Lard-Ref. for sum-mer use in tierces
Dried Beef, Chipped Sugar Cured, oiled	Do., in half bbls
Roof Tongues Sugar Cured, boxed	Do., in ½ bbls
Mess Pork, new	Do., in ¼ bbls
Bacon Shoulders	Do., 5 lb do
Short Ribs Sides	Do., 3 lb pails
Clear Side, boxed	Do., 6 lb do
Moss Pork, ₱ bbl	Ham Sausage
Miner's Land Oil	

EGGS—Scarce and unchanged; sales at 22½@23 cts for good mixed, wooden ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed is still quoted at $7.75@8 for used and $8@8.25 for unhulled. Timothy Seed, $2.40 to the trade and $2.75@2.85 in a jobbing way.

SWEET CORN—58@60 ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Easy at 7¾ to 7¾ for country, and 8¾ for prime city rendered.

TOBACCO—Sales Southern, 400 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs at 4½c ₱ lb in a small way.

WILLOWS—Choice fine at 11c ₱ lb: large, 10; two-years, 8; fine, 6; coarse, 4.

WHITE LEAD—Standard brands unchanged at 10c by the ton, and 10¾@11c for smaller lots.

WOOL—Prices have been revised as follows: No 1 three-hoop tubs, $8.50 ₱ doz: No 2 two-hoop tubs, $7.50; No 3 two-hoop tubs, $6.50; two-hoop pails, $6.50; three-hoop pails, $7.50; keelers, $ cent, $1.50. Globe Wash-boards, $2.75; Western Wash-boards, $2.25; Kalamazoo clothes-pins (full in bags) delivered here for jobbing trade, $1 ₱ box.

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½ in. diameter and upwards	15 cts. per lb.
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¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	16 "
Hay, Stave and Lath Yarn	14½ "
Hay, Stave and Lath Rope	15 "
AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.	
Tarred Rope	14 cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	15 "
" Spun Yarn	18 "
" Marline	19 "
" Threading	21 "
PACKING.	
American	13 to 18 cts per lb.
Russia	21 "
Hemp	20 and 30 "
Sash and Bell Cord	30 to 35 "

DRIED FRUIT—The market for everything in this line has been exceedingly dull during the past few weeks, and notwithstanding the stock is light, prices are barely maintained. Apples, 7@7½c for common, and 8@8½c for prime to choice; Peaches, 8½@9½ for quarters, 13@14c for halves, and 16@17c for Evaporated; Blackberries, 9@9½; Raspberries, 16@17c. The feeling prevails more or less with trade that Peaches are good property at current rates, although dealers generally are not disposed to anticipate any, being apprehensive that they might possibly have to carry them over to next year.

EGGS—The market during the past week has been well supplied, and prices have dropped from under to-day, what will be the effect of the recent cold snap remains to be seen, but receipts are not unlikely, and if so, better prices will soon follow. Quotations may be given at 16@16c.

FLOUR—There has been a very fair jobbing trade during the past week, and prices, in sympathy with wheat, are higher, with every indication at this writing of a still further advance. In other lines, prices should have been put up here long ago, but under the influence of a strong competition, dealers have not advanced until forced to do so. It is worthy of notice that prices are lower here relatively than at the source of supply, consequently we should not be surprised to see prices still higher within the next week or two; indeed, this seems almost inevitable unless there should be a reaction in the wheat market. Spring wheat may be quoted at $5.60@5.70 for Wisconsins; and $5.90@6 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.85@6 for red, and $6.25@6.50 for amber and white. Rye flour, $4.50@4.75, but few buyers for Spring wheat flours except bakers.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market is strong at an advance of half a cent, gold, per pound, in the last few days at the purchasing points. Prices remain unchanged in this market, but it is not improbable that our wholesale trade will follow the market promptly, as the indications are that values will further increase. Business on a jobbing trade has been brisk, with large sales at outside figures; and the stocks at all the ports are reduced to about 75,000 bags of Rio, and 20,000 bags of other descriptions. Late information from Rio shows a strong market there, Java and Maricaibo firm. Sugar is firmer in an advance of one-eighth for jobbing grades of Cuba and Porto Rico, while from New York Messrs. Thomson & Co. report to their correspondents here a very firm market for both Sugar and Molasses. The jobbing market here is quiet, but firm, with an upward tendency. The very light supply of New Orleans Molasses held here is considered good property at full rates, and the supply will be exhausted before the new season begins, and we advise our country friends to stock up for the summer before high prices set in. Syrups are become, rule the market. Syrups and Rice unchanged but firm.

SUGARS.	
Crushed	11½
Granulated	11⅛
Powdered	11⅛
Standard A	10½
N. O. Sugar	8½@ 9¾

SPICES.	
Grain Pepper	28
" Alspice	20
Cloves	30
Cassia, Bark	40
Nutmegs	$1 40
Ground Pepper	35
10 lb cans	35
Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb c	50

COFFEES.	
Rio Good	20
Rio Prime	21
Rio Fancy	24
Roasted Rio, in lb packages	27
Roasted Java, in lb packages	36
Roasted Java in bulk	32
Roasted Java loose	30

RICE.	
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7½
Carolina ₱ lb	7½@8½

MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.	
Babbitt's Best	10
Babbitt's N. Y. City	9
Russian	8c 00
Shaker	5 75
Persian	3 75
Colgate's Palm, ½s and ¼s	4

LATEST NEWS.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

A Gala Day at Lexington and Concord.

The Towns Crowded with Spectators.

Memories of One Hundred Years Ago.

Ringing of Bells and Booming of Cannon.

Marching Over the Historic Road.

A Monument Unveiled on the Battle Ground.

Grand Dinners, Orations, Toasts, Etc.

The Proceedings at Concord.

CONCORD, April 19.—The day opened cool and pleasant. At dawn an artillery corps fired a salute in the rear of the old North bridge. The salute was responded to by the ringing of bells and beating of drums, and an hour after sunrise the inaugural feature of the Centennial observance was concluded. The town was overwhelmed by people, and the trains could not accommodate the extraordinary rush. The railroads temporarily ceased to sell tickets, and they were at a premium. The crowd of carriages and teams from neighboring towns and villages began to arrive as early as half-past six o'clock, and from that time to noon there was hardly a cessation in the continuous stream of travel which set into the town from all directions. By ten o'clock there were at the lowest estimate 30,000 people in the streets along which the procession was to pass. Most of the spectators massed themselves in the streets and fields near the Fitchburg depot, from which the line was to start. Remarkably good order was preserved.

The Procession

formed in two divisions. The military companies began to arrive and form as early as 8 o'clock, and the invited guests were promptly on hand. Of the number taking part in the procession no proper estimate can be formed. President Grant spent the night at Ex. Gov. Boutwell's, remaining there in the morning until the time for him to take his place in the procession. The First Division was given up to the State authorities, Governor Gaston, the Council, Judges of the Courts, and the Legislature. General Grant's position was in the Second Division, in company with prominent military and naval officers of the nation, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and other national officers. The President was seated in an open carriage, drawn by four horses, and was accompanied by Vice President Wilson. He bowed frequently to the people on the sides of the streets as he passed along.

The procession started at 10:30 o'clock, and was about two miles long, about 6,000 people participating. The procession passed down Main street to the square, and thence over the historic road to the battle ground, where Franklin's monument of a minute man was unveiled amid the firing of guns.

The Order of the Procession.

The procession was magnificently brilliant, and was in five divisions. The first contained the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment as an escort to all the committees on monument and the day, the Independent Corps of Cadets, and Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, and staff. Then came the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and members of the Council, State officers, Sheriff of Middlesex, Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, Judges of the Superior, Probate and other Courts; the Newburyport V. A. Association, the President of the Senate of Massachusetts, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts. The second division included the General States Marine Band, and the Concord Artillery as an escort to the President of the United States. General Grant was accompanied by Vice President Wilson, Secretary Taft and General Babcock. Invited guests were Secretaries Belknap and Delano, ex-Secretary Richardson, Postmaster General Jewell, Senators Dawes and Boutwell, General Benham, Commodore Nichols, Representatives Burleigh, Hale, Wells and Maynard, Hoar of Massachusetts, and others. Then came the United States Judges.

In the third division appeared Governors Dingley of Maine, Washburn of New Hampshire, Peck of Vermont, Ingersoll of Connecticut, and Lieut. Gov. Van Zandt of Rhode Island, accompanied by the Portland Mechanic Blues, the Auoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., the Providence Light Infantry Veteran Association, General Burnside and the Ransom Guard of St. Albans, Vt.

In the other divisions were the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Dean and Faculty of Harvard College, the committee of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Council of the Massachusetts Historic Society, representatives of the New England Historical and Geneological Society, official delegations from Acton, Bedford, Billerica, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Lincoln, Littleton, Stowe, Sunbury, Westford, Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Brighton, Brookline, Burlington, Cambridge, Charleston, Danvers, Dedham, Everett, Framingham, Lexington, Lowell, Lynn, Lynnfield, Maynard, Medford, Melrose, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Peabody, Peppered, Reading, Roxbury, Salem, Somerville, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland, Weston, Winchester and Woburn, with the Acton Minute Men as an escort, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, American Brass Bands of Providence, citizens of Concord, citizens of other cities and towns.

At the Grand Tent.

On arriving at the grand tent, the President and other distinguished guests were received and an address was delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson. A poem was contributed by James Russell Lowell, and an oration by George William Curtis.

Before the oration was concluded the chilling of winds began to blow, and during the extended remarks of Mr. Curtis a large portion of his audience dispersed, while the music of many bands disputed with him for the people's attention. All the settees gave way under the great pressure. The President left before the oration was concluded, and was driven at his own request in a private carriage to Lexington, Governor Gaston and staff going by train. By the time the people had crushed into the dinner tent, a little before two o'clock, the day was excessively cold, with snow falling occasionally.

Judge E. R. Hoar was President of the day, and was seated at the side of the great tent. On his right were Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Rev. Grindall Raynolds, chaplain of the day, and General Hawley, of Connecticut, on his left. Curtis, Governor Curtis, the orator of the occasion, Speaker Blaine and Senator Boutwell. The Governors of New England States occupied tables near by, with their staffs.

After Dinner

was disposed of, Judge Hoar made an address, and gave as the first regular toast: "The nineteenth of April, 1775." In the absence of the President, Speaker Blaine responded in a patriotic speech. "Paul Revere's Ride" was toasted, and a grandson of Revere was called out. Senator Boutwell responded to a toast, and was followed by Governors Ingersoll of Connecticut, Beck of Vermont, and Dingley of Maine. George William Curtis responded for Rhode Island, and Gen. Hawley for Connecticut. Judge Hoar made an address, and to close, read a letter from Frederick Douglass, which breathed the true spirit of the occasion. This brought the exercises to a close.

During the delivery of the speeches the day gradually grew colder, and the people slowly deserted the pavillion, until by the end of the after-dinner ceremonies there were not one hundred people present. During the afternoon all the visiting military companies departed so as to reach home early to-morrow, and by six o'clock the village had assumed a somewhat deserted appearance when compared with the thirty thousand within its limits at noon. The crushing and crowding at the cars was simply indescribable.

In the evening a grand ball was given in Agricultural Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The President and some of his party made their appearance about half-past ten, and were the centre of attraction. The scene was a very brilliant one. A supper was served at midnight, and the great day, with its crowd and wealth of ceremony, was over.

At Acton, Mass.,

guns were fired and bells rung at sunrise, noon and sunset, in celebration of the Centennial. The monument erected to the memory of Davis Hayward and Hosmer, who fell in the Concord fight, was appropriately decorated. Dr. G. R. Loring delivered an address in the evening, and a ball closed the events of the day.

At Lexington

was decorated with flags and mottoes, and salutes were fired and bells rung.

The Celebration at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, April 19.—With the thermometer at 20, a cloudless sky ushered in the 19th of April, the anniversary of "that glorious day for America." One hundred years ago, at five o'clock, the old town was active with life and bustle, and with the ringing of bells and booming of cannon, imagination really recurred to the distant past when embattled farmers stood upon the green, resolved "If there must be war, it should begin here." Long before day carriages and wagons well filled, and pedestrians began pouring into the town. Booths and extemporized restaurants went up on every corner. At nine A. M. the whole town was alive with moving, bustling humanity, and muster tents, with their gay decorations, flags and streamers fluttering from every house, presented a most cheering and inspiring aspect. The arrangements in every particular were the most complete. A monster tent, in which was served a

Grand Centennial Dinner,

presented a striking appearance, and was the most perfectly arranged and liberally supplied ever seen on a public occasion. It was four hundred and ten feet long and seventy feet wide, with a central wing one hundred and fifty feet long, with plates for 3,740 persons. Every seat was disposed of in the morning, and the most exorbitant prices were asked and offers made by those who had and those who had not tickets. The main tent, in which the oration, unveiling of statues, &c., took place, was provided with seats for four thousand, every one of which was secured.

Crowds of Visitors.

The first train from Boston came crowded, and from all adjoining towns hundreds swarmed to the scene. The genial rays of an April sun fell, fast bringing the temperature to a point of enjoyment, and everything betokened a splendid day and a gloriously successful affair.

The exercises in the tent embraced an opening address by Thomas M. Stetson, President of the day, prayer by Rev. Mr. Westcott, hymns by the Boylston Club and the unveiling of statues by Hon. Charles Hudson. Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., delivered an oration. A benediction and military music brought the tent exercises to a finale.

The Procession

was immediately formed and followed out the line of the route as previously arranged. The President and numerous celebrities failed to put in an appearance until afternoon, the majority of them devoting the morning to Concord. In point of numbers, however, the procession was even in excess of the most sanguine expectations, climbing a distance of between two and three miles. Owing to the non-arrival of the President and party from Concord, who were to review the troops, a delay of over an hour was caused, and the immense throng of spectators, as well as thousands in the procession, were subjected to a biting, piercing east wind, anything but conducive to patriotism.

At length, about 2 P. M., the march was resumed, and passing in review before the President and suite, the procession was dismissed, and

A Grand Raid

was made upon the mammoth dinner tent. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the procession disbanded, the tent was not thrown open to ticket holders until 3 P. M., and even then so dense was the crowd surrounding it on all sides that all those entitled to admission did not succeed in effecting an entrance before 4 o'clock. The programme contemplated thirty-four regular toasts, but the lateness of the hour and very chilly weather necessitated a general curtailment. The table assigned to the President and other distinguished guests, including members of the Cabinet, Generals Banks Burnside, and Benham, Governor Gaston and staff and others, to the number of about one hundred, were ranged along the side of the tent upon a raised dais. Hon. Thomas Merriam Stetson, President of the occasion, occupied a seat in the centre, and announced in a brief speech the expected literary banquet.

The Toasts

as given were "The President of the United States," responded to by His Excellency; "The dead of Lexington," responded to by General Banks; "The Orators of the Day," Richard H. Dana, Jr.; "The State of South Carolina—Never will Massachusetts forget the proud response of South Carolina the very night she heard the war-note from Lexington. Gov. Chamberlain may veto every thing he wishes, but he must not veto our earnest respect for a voice from the Palmetto State to the plow," Gov. Chamberlain, who responded, was received with much applause, as were also his sentiments of an earnest desire for the complete and early restoration of true fraternal feelings between the two great Commonwealths. "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts." Gov. Gaston believed that on the 19th of April and on the historic grounds of Concord and Lexington, Massachusetts needed none to speak for her. "England and the United States." No regular response was given to this toast, but in lieu a letter was read from the ex-Premier of England, Mr. Gladstone, as follows:

"LONDON, March 5, 1875.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to receive the letter in which you convey to me a very warm and courteous invitation to attend the banquet which it is proposed to hold at Lexington in commemoration of the attainment of the independence by the United States of America. The circumstance of the war which yielded that result, the principles it illustrates, and the remarkable powers and characters of the principal men who took part, whether as soldiers or civilians, in the struggle, have always invested it with a peculiar interest in my eyes, quite independently of the intimate concern of this country in the events themselves, on account of these features, that war and its accompaniments seemed to me to constitute one of the most instructive chapters of modern history, and I have repeatedly recommended them to younger men as subjects of especial study. With these views, I need not say how far I am from regarding the approaching celebration with indifference. It is entirely beyond my power to cross the sea, even with the present admirable communications, for the purpose; and the present time happens to be for me, even independently of my attendance in Parliament, one of my very urgent occupations, which I am not at liberty to put aside; but I earnestly hope, and I cannot doubt, that the celebration will be worthy of the occasion. In a retrospective view of the eventful period, my countrymen can now contemplate its incidents with impartiality. I do not think they should severely blame their ancestors, whose struggles to maintain the unity of the British Empire is one that must, I think, after the late great war of the North and South, be viewed in America with some sympathy and indulgence. That can hardly be expected of us; but they highly estimated those other powers who threw their weight into the other scale, and who so sensibly contributed towards accelerating, if not towards determining the issue of the war. Yet, for one, I can most truly say that whatever the motives and however painful the process, they, while seeking to do an injury, conferred upon us a great benefit by releasing us from effects the continuation of which would have been a serious evil. As regards the fathers of the American Constitution themselves, I believe we can and do now contemplate their great qualities and achievements with an admiration as pure as that of the American citizens themselves, and can rejoice no less heartily than in the counsels of Providence they were made the instrument of a purpose most beneficial to the world. The circumstances under which the United States began their national existence, and their unexampled rapidity of advance in wealth and population, as well as in power, have imposed on their people an enormous responsibility. They will be tried, as we shall be, at the bar of history, but on a greater scale. They will be compared with the men not only of other countries, but of other times. They cannot escape from the liabilities and burdens which their greatness imposes on them. No one desires more fervently than I do that they may be enabled to realize the highest hopes and anticipations that belong to their great position in the family of man.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

"The Bench and Bar" was responded to by Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts; "The Colleges and Universities," to which Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of Maine, and Brigham Young, of Utah College, responded; "The Commerce of the United States," response by Elliott C. Cowden, of New York; "The North and South." In response to a complimentary call of the President, Gen. Wm. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, was first in war, so let her be first in peace, and she shall forever be first in the hearts of her countrymen.

To the toast "Our Sister Town of Concord," the President read a letter of greeting, signed by Judge E. R. Hoar, and delivered by President Grant. The toast "Women of the Revolution" was responded to by Edward Everson Hall.

It was now past six o'clock P. M., and the vast audience was reduced to a few hundreds, who quickly hurried to the nearest warmth and shelters.

Boston Deserted.

BOSTON, April 19.—This city is literally deserted, thousands having gone to Concord and Lexington, while additional thousands crowd the railroad depots, unable to buy tickets or find transportation. Business is almost entirely suspended. The Legislature, Governor and staff, and nearly all the military companies, left early this morning.

The Celebration in Worcester.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 19.—The day was celebrated here by the Worcester Light Infantry, whose active members received and entertained the survivors of the company of 1861, who marched with the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment through Baltimore. The survivors of Company K, of Boston, and Company L, of Stoneham, of the same regiment, were also guests. During the parade the graves of Col. Timothy Bigelow, who commanded the Worcester Minute Men, who set out for Concord one hundred years ago at the news of the fight, and Major Harrison W. Pratt, who commanded the infantry on its march through Baltimore, were decorated. The afternoon was occupied by a dinner at the Lincoln House. This evening the infantry gave a grand ball at Mechanics Hall in honor of their guests.

Observances in New York.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The flags on City Hall, the newspaper offices, the hotels and the greater number of large business houses down town were at full mast to-day in honor of Lexington and Concord. One hundred guns were fired at Syracuse in honor of the day.

HOME NEWS.

Amusements To-Night.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Fifth avenue.—"Oliver Twist," with Lucille Western as *Nancy Sykes*.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE.—Penn avenue.—Zanfretta Pantomime Troupe, and other superior attractions.

A Demand for Clothing.

The Ladies Homeopathic Charitable Association make an appeal to the benevolent for clothing. The association has had to furnish a great deal of clothing to the unfortunates who have been crowding the Hospital during the past winter, and the extraordinary demand upon the Association has exhausted its resources. Those who have any half worn clothing to spare can put it where it will do a great deal of good by sending it to the Hospital on Second avenue.

GETTING AROUND.

The Pleasant Valley Railroad Tracks—A New Movement.

It is a fact pretty well known in the community that the Pleasant Valley Railroad Company would like to abandon their tracks on Gay alley if they could get another route to come near the Market house. They have made several efforts to accomplish this, but without success thus far—principally through the opposition of the Manchester Passenger Railway Company, which objects to allowing a rival line to traverse Ohio street. Last night, however, the "Pleasant Valley" got a little lift from the Committee on Street Railways of Allegheny Councils. The committee, after a discussion of the matter, decided to report an ordinance to the next meeting of Councils, allowing the Pleasant Valley Company to lay a track on Ohio street from East Diamond street to Union avenue, on the outer side of the Troy Hill tracks, and to make a connection with the tracks on Union avenue. If this is finally adopted, it will settle the difficulty.

NEW SURVEYS.

Proposed Improvements in Allegheny.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils met last night an transacted the following business:

It was decided to visit the proposed location of Frazier street from Western avenue to Beaver, when arranged, according to a plan prepared by the City Engineer.

Albert Schwerd, Joseph Elton and Jas. S. Sholes were appointed viewers.

This street starts at the junction of Spring Garden avenue and Centre street, and runs through Voegtley's meadows and the balance or the flooded district.

An ordinance was ordered for the opening of Harrison street, from Gallagher street to Buena Vista street; width to be fifty feet. Jno. K. Brown, Jno. A. Myler and Jno. G. Walthers were appointed viewers.

Adjourned.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

Officer Jerry Smith Gathers in a Desperado.

Last night officer Jerry Smith of Allegheny, undertook a pretty heavy contract, which however, he fulfilled. He was going the rounds when he observed a notorious character, Alexander Swords, stepping out from the Belleville saloon on Federal street. Alexander is an object of interest to the police, as he is wanted to explain his connection with a highway robbery committed last fall, in which he was assisted by Cockey Ward,—the latter being a Belleville farmer named Crawford, and the place the Perrysville road. As soon, therefore as the officers eyes caught sight of Swords, Jerry started together him in, but Alexander suddenly armed with a club, began to get away. He did break from the officer and started on a tour up the Diamond. As he passed up West Diamond street, near Wilson's livery stable Jerry called upon him to stop, to which he paid no attention. Jerry then fired two shots at him, which brought him to a halt, as he was going through North Diamond street toward Arch, when the officer again caught hold of him. He resisted with a club, but was overpowered without any difficulty. He was landed in the lockup. His head was bleeding profusely from a dent made in it by the officers club, but he was not seriously injured. He fought like a tiger in the lockup and was only lodged in a cell after considerable struggling. The tombs physician subsequently fixed him up. He will have a hearing this morning. The affair created quite an excitement for a while in the vicinity of the Diamond where the arrest was made.

OBITUARY.

William R. Nimick.

The above named gentleman died between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 102 Penn street. From early manhood until the time of his demise he had been prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh, and was well known, not only as an enterprising and prosperous business man, but as a public spirited citizen, always laboring for the advancement of the city in which he lived, and never refusing aid when it was in his power to be of assistance to others. In February, 1845, Mr. William R. Nimick, with his brother Alexander, associated with them Mr. Michael Allen, under the firm name of Michael Allen & Co., in the forwarding and commission business. Two months later the great fire of 1845 burned them out and left both the brothers in debt to Mr. Allen, by whom they had been taken in partnership and with whom they had previously been engaged as clerks. They at once went energetically to work to retrieve their loss and cancel their indebtedness. In a few years they formed a solution of the firm of Michael Allen & Co., the firm of Nimick & Co. was formed by the brothers, to conduct the metal commission business, which has been carried on ever since, on Water street, and with great success. Soon subsequently they became connected with a number of other firms and at the time of his death was interested in the establishments of Singer, Nimick & Co., of the Sheffield steel works, Phillips, Nimick, Jr. & Co., rolling mills, nail works and Thomas Wightman & Co., glass manufacturers. He was also a director of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, of the First National Bank, of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, of the Real Estate Bank, of the Birmingham Passenger railway and a contributor to the Homeopathic Hospital. In early days, owing to his connection with the commission business, he became largely interested in steamboats, when the river trade of Pittsburgh was much greater than it is now, and was a heavy owner in quite a number of steamers. At one time the firm of which he was a member controlled almost the entire trade of the State of Tennessee in the shipment of river freights. He was a director of the Second National Bank for twenty-two years, and rendered valuable financial and personal assistance in the extension and completion of the Allegheny Valley railroad.

Mr. Nimick was born in this city in the square bounded by Wood, Market, First and Water streets, where he managed his business until obliged by physical disability to desist. He died after a lingering illness of several months, having been confined to the house since October last. The disease which compassed his death was a complication of affections of the heart, liver and kidneys and completely baffled medical skill. He made the journeys in last summer to Bedford Springs and along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the hope of recovering his health but was little benefited thereby. He was energetic, active, prompt and reliable in all his business transactions and kind and courteous to all with whom he was in any way brought in contact. His ability, prudence and economy enabled him to amass a large fortune, and in accumulating it he did not hide his money away but invested it where it proved beneficial not only to himself, but to the working classes and the community at large. His benefactions were numerous but never ostentatious, and his death is a great loss to the manufacturing and general business interests of Pittsburgh, and has occasioned universal regret and sorrow. He was about fifty years of age.

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh have learned with profound regret of the death of Wm. K. Nimick, for so many years prominently—honorably connected with the growth and development of the business interests of this city. In the relations of life he was known for his manly fidelity to every trust, and his unvarying courtesy to every one with whom he came in contact. His business course furnishes a conspicuous example to those beginning life, of the highest success, achieved by force and integrity of character alone, and as an example of industry, sagacity and uprightness is worthy of all imitation.

It is therefore ordered that this tribute to his memory be entered at length upon the minutes of the Chamber of Commerce, and that a copy of the same be furnished to his family.

Mr. Wm. M. McCord.

We regret to notice in our columns the announcement of the death of Mr. William M. McCord. We were aware that for over two years past consumption had been gradually reducing his strength, but his death, though not unexpected, brings sad thoughts to us, as well as to the large circle of relatives and friends to whom his quiet, kindly ways and universally cheerful temper had greatly endeared him. It will be pleasant to remember that he met "the last enemy," Death, as one meets a friend, with favor and not fear, and trusting in Him on whom he believed, quietly entered into rest.

We tender our sincere sympathy to those who mourn the loss of a husband and father.

All members of the order of Knights of Pythias intending to participate in paying a visit to Loyd Lodge, at Etna, this evening, are requested to meet at Pythian Hall, this city, at 7:15 or at the West Penn Depot at 7.45 sharp. Those having uniforms are requested to wear them. Music by the Cathedral Band.

In connection with the usual meeting at the Alliance Rooms this afternoon, the ladies comprising the "Crusading Band" and all others friendly thereto, are requested to meet at the above place at 2 P. M. to-day.

Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist,
Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh Specialties,
No. 256 Penn avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The contract for erecting thirty-two fire plugs on the South Side has been awarded to James R. Hutchinson, of Allegheny.

....There was a slight fire yesterday morning on the roof of Myers' confectionery, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets. It was subdued with but little loss.

...."Punch" Long was taken to Cincinnati yesterday to answer a charge of larceny, and also to file a bill of particulars concerning his escape from the Workhouse in that city.

....Frank Metz, a saloon keeper on Butchers Run, Allegheny, has been held for Court on five informations made against him by Mr. G. C. Hainds, for violations of the liquor law.

....An old gentleman named Sweeney fell in an apoplectic fit on Federal street, Allegheny, last evening, near the Depot. He was taken to his house in the First ward and received medical attention.

....John Nelson, without due regard for the august majesty of the law, yesterday assaulted Alderman Bolster, of the Third ward, Allegheny, and Mayor Phillips retired the belligerent John for twenty days to meditate upon his rashness.

....One of the engines at the water works is again disabled, and Superintendent Atkinson requests citizens to be careful and conscientious in the use of water, and not to waste any. Until the damage is repaired it will be impossible to keep the reservoir full.

....John Quinn and James Clark were arrested last night in Allegheny by officer McConkey, on a charge of being implicated in the riot which occurred in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, on Friday night. Clark gave bail for a hearing and Quinn, who could not furnish the necessary security, was retained.

....Mayor Phillips has no tender commiseration for a husband and father who enlivens his household by getting "on a spree" and making his family suffer for it. Yesterday he impressed this fact upon Louis Alrich, by fining him $50 and in default sending him to Claremont for sixty days, for abusing Mrs. Alrich and the rest of the family.

....Yesterday morning the Marine Hospital property was sold at auction by Capt. James Magill, to Mr. J. H. Hespenheide, for $5,500 per acre. This will make the aggregate price about $25,000. The Government will doubtless confirm the sale, as this is over $1,000 per acre more than was offered for it when it was up for sale the last time.

....The following is the programme for Temperance meetings to-day: At 3 o'clock P. M., ladies' meeting at 4 o'clock, Alliance meeting, and at 7 1-2 o'clock a grand mass meeting, at which the subject for discussion will be: "The Relation of Capital to Employers and Employed." Gen. F. H. Lane will open the discussion, after which the subject will be open for general remarks.

....Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Allegheny Health Board, reports but nine deaths in that city last week, as follows: Still born, 3; and one each of the following: acute hydrocephalus, meningitis, unknown, accident, and inflammation of the bowels. Under five years, 6; from five to ten, 1; from twenty-five to twenty-five, 1 from sixty to seventy, 1. All were white. Males 4, females 5.

....It is said that an ordinance will be presented at the next meeting of Allegheny Councils, making it a misdemeanor for any persons to jump on or off any train while it is crossing Federal street. Mr. J. D. Layng, in response to a note from Mayor Phillips, says the railroad company will put "drop" gates so that they can be shut across the street while trains are passing, if Councils desire it.

....It was at a colored ball this time, on Fifth avenue, at the foot of Chatham street, Charles Allen got into an altercation with a contraband at the jamboree, when he was taken into custody by officer Harris. Tiny Moore not being favorably impressed with Charlie's prisonership, interfered with the officer and she was arrested and locked up in the central station also. They will both have a hearing this morning.

....The following iron mills have resumed operations since the close of the lock-out: Jones & Laughlin; Byers, McCullough & Co.; Graff, Bennett & Co.; Painter & Sons; Lindsay & McCutcheon; Black, Bay & Beaver; Reese, Graff & Woods; Shoenberger & Blair; Zug's; Brown's, and Lewis, Oliver & Phillips. Others will start this week and next, just as soon as repairs are completed and the business outlook warrants the step being ventured.

....A domestic attachment was issued out of the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday against Samuel Marks at the instance of Jacob Bernstein. The plaintiff avers that the defendant is about to leave this city; that he has his goods packed to take with him while he is indebted to said plaintiff in the sum of $137, with interest, and that he has reason to believe that such proceedings are for the purpose of defrauding his creditors.

....The miners of the Castle Shannon Coal Company, over six hundred in number, since the resumption of the puddlers have demanded and obtained an increase from two and a half to three cents per bushel for mining. This company has contracts for furnishing coal to a number of the largest mills in this city and was obliged to accede to the wishes of the miners. It is intimated that a strike elsewhere for another cent per bushel is being mooted, and should it be inaugurated, it is said a number of coal works will have to suspend operations.

....Price Ingraham was released from the Penitentiary yesterday on a pardon from President Grant. He had been imprisoned for a term of five years for representing himself as the brother of the notorious Ingraham, who fled from his bonding bail for him when John was under arrest. John never appeared for trial and some time afterward the fraud was discovered, which led to the imprisonment of Ingraham, Harris and Harris, of Harrisburg, and was formerly a member of the police force in that city. He had served all but five weeks of his term, and was released on account of his wife, who is dying and is said to go with him.

....Last evening the celebration of the Feast of the Passover was commenced by our Israelitish fellow-citizens. This feast was instituted by Divine command to commemorate the miraculous deliverance of the children of Israel from the captivity which, for hundreds of years, they had endured in the land of Egypt. It continues for eight days, commencing last evening, the 19th, and ending on the 27th. Among the orthodox Hebrews, the two first and the two last days of this period are held as sacred as the Sabbath, and business is entirely suspended; but those who are members of what are known as the Reform Congregation regard the first and last days only as holidays. The intermediate days are not regarded by either orthodox or reform members of the persuasion as of special importance.

THAT BOND OF FRIENDSHIP CASE.

The Matter Occupies the Attention of the Supreme Court No. 1 Yesterday—It is Still on Trial.

The bond of friendship case in which Robert D. Clark, Esq., is plaintiff and the administrators of the estate of Mr. James McCulley deceased and others are defendants, was taken up in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, Judge Stowe on the bench. It will be remembered by our readers that the action grows out of a certain paper writing delivered by Mr. Clark, bearing date of April 17th, 1872, in which it is alleged Mr. McCulley directed that the sum of $75,000 be paid Clark after his (McCulley's) death; that a large amount of money was bequeathed on account of the long existing friendship between the two parties, and for various other considerations. In opening the case, Mr. Atchison presented the paper which he expected to substantiate, and brought forward witnesses to prove that the signature to the paper was that of Mr. McCulley's. In case this was established, he held that the instrument was a testamentary document, and that there being no subsequent will to be produced, the legacy, though a gift, would legally fall to its rightful owner. After examining the witnesses for the plaintiff, an attempt was made to offer a copy of the bond in evidence which was objected to by counsel for the defense for the following reasons:

1—The said paper being in the handwriting of Robert D. Clark, who is the plaintiff and sole legatee, and only party to have seen James McCulley sign his name, the same has not been proved as required by law by the oaths of two witnesses.

2—The paper being under seal and delivered to plaintiff by James McCulley, the same was by reason thereof, irrevocable, and is not in law a testamentary paper.

3.—That said paper is not on its face as matter of law more than an attempt to make a gift and is invalid.

4—The evidence shows that it is an imperfect paper as matter of law, and the burden is now upon the plaintiff to show by clear and convincing evidence that James McCulley intended it to operate as a testamentary paper, and all the facts connected with it the plaintiff must show affirmatively before giving it in evidence.

The objections were overruled. The only point on which the Court had a doubt was the second, which will be argued fully hereafter, so that the case will probably go to the jury subject to the opinion of the Court on this question.

The paper was then allowed to be put in evidence, and the plaintiff rested his case.

After the usual recess the defense was opened by Mr. Hampton, who reviewed the case thoroughly and presented some objectionable points as to the likelihood of the execution of such a bond by Mr. McCully during his life. The speaker attempted to impress the minds of the jury with the singularity of the bond, it being without witnesses. He also said the whole affair looked rather suspicious. At the conclusion of the argument the testimony for the defense was introduced, which continued up to the adjournment of the Court. Additional evidence will be offered this morning.

A Durable Artificial Stone Pavement.

Experience has demonstrated that the best material for pavements yet discovered is the *artificial stone*. It contains all the hardness of stone, without its roughness and other disadvantages. Some of this kind of pavement, laid in this city four years ago, is as good as when put down. Artificial stone has stood the severest tests, resisting the frosts of winter, the heat of summer, and the wear of constant use. It is quiet, and cheap pavement, and not an instance of failure has occurred when the work has been properly done. For flooring for cellars, malt houses, breweries, etc., it cannot be excelled.

For any information, for satisfactory reference, and for work in artificial stone, call at the office, No. 71 Federal street, Allegheny.

You

ANOTHER BREAK.

The Sampson Engine Again Disabled—A New Valve Ordered—Annual Report of Superintendent Atkinson.

A special meeting of the Water Committee was held last night, to consider the matter of the broken valve of the chamber of the Sampson engine, which collapsed on Saturday night. Superintendent Atkinson stated that on Sunday nearly fourteen feet of water was in the basin, but owing to the disabling of the Sampson engine the Hercules was obliged to do all the pumping, and had been constantly at work ever since Saturday evening, but it was not competent to keep up the supply, and consequently only seven and a half feet of water was in the basin last evening. In case of an accident to the remaining engine, which is not improbable, the city would be left wholly without water. He also said that a new valve for the Sampson would cost about $4,000.

On motion of Mr. Goldthorpe the Superintendent was instructed to have a new valve chamber cast as soon as possible.

A number of unimportant exonerations from payment of water tax were allowed.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Superintendent Atkinson next presented his annual report for the year ending Jan. 31, 1875, from which we take the substance.

Owing to various causes the department has experienced unusual difficulties during the year. In more than one instance the entire force under my charge has been employed in remedying mishaps occasioned by the severity of the weather. Measures for preventing the freezing of fire plugs and repairing breaks in the lines of pipe supplying large numbers of consumers occupied the attention of the entire force during January. The machinery of the various works has demanded the closest attention. The Superintendent further states that the machinery of the works is worn out, and demands the most careful attention. It is taxed night and day, permitting very little time for repairs, which is very dangerous the public welfare in case an unavoidable accident should occur, and deprive the city of water when it might be most needed.

The law providing for punishing persons for wasting water should be rigidly enforced. All measures to secure economy in the use of water are useless unless waste is prevented by law. The total estimated waste is one-third of the total amount supplied. The evil is a shameful one and should be corrected at the earliest moment. The supply of water is very precarious already, and waste should be stopped by the strong arm of the law.

INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation for the past year did not suffice to pay the current expenses, owing to the expenses incurred by relaying pipe where the grades of streets were changed, which was not anticipated when the appropriation was made. Naturally the experience of the past year excites apprehension in entering upon a new year with machinery which has caused considerable disquiet heretofore and which is worn out

The Superintendent then gives in detail the dates, extent and causes of breaks and stoppages in the water works (lower, upper and Forty-fifth street), which are already familiar to readers, as they have been published in detail. He next gives the breaks in the pipes in various parts of the city, and the causes thereof.

The average consumption per head of population per day is 137 gallons. This statement will not surprise the reflecting mind, when the fact is brought forth that a considerable quantity of water is consumed directly by our numerous manufactories and the multifarious business establishments of the city, coupled with the enormous waste of water.

FIGURE WORK.

A number of tables follow the report from which we make the following abstract: The cost of delivering 1,000 gallons was 2 6-100 cents. Average cost to each individual per day for water 3½ mills. Average daily consumption during the year 14,168,875 gallons.

The expenses during the year were as follows:

Upper works	$ 17,868 70
Forty-fifth street works	12,403 61
Lower works	49,436 64
Water hands and hostlers	20,994 16
Expenses for pipes, &c., on the South Side	4,607 10
Office expenses	5,863 06
Total	$111,173 27

There have been 4,365 feet of pipe extensions made, 3,880 feet of pipe removed and raised, and 11,948 feet of pipe lowered during the year.

The following amount of coal was used in the works, viz.:

Lower works	487,963 bushels.
Upper works	118,951 "
Forty-fifth street works	84,116 "
Total	691,030

The report was received and ordered to be reported to Councils with a recommendation that it be printed in pamphlet form.

Adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Trial List for the May Term.

The following is the trial list for the May term of the United States District Court:

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

United States vs. Simon Frazier, Philip Brady, Thomas Kirkpatrick, William Meyers, Sheridan Payne, Elizabeth Orr, George Groves, Stephen Payne et al., William Howard et al., Daniel Finegan, Mary Bailey, Joseph R. Friche, Frederick Vierheller, Benjamin Hook et al., Christian Meyer, Jr., Patrick McLaughlin, Jesse Province, Wm. J. Smith, John Bubenheimer, Charles Guyer, Samuel McLain, Julius Wenthrop, Millige R. Johnston, Eli A. Mardis, Daniel W. Gilbert, Frederick Bodish, Mathias Gollen, Jr., et al., (2), John McKinley, James Johnston, Frederick Jedico, Charles Swenson, James H. Dickson, Charles Hoop, Henry Sweet, Bernard Vogle, John Rensinaw, et al., John Hamilton et al., John Wilson, Jr., Robert Keller et al., Scott Mardis, Thomas Thompson, Daniel Ward, Philip W. Smith, Miles R. D'Conner, John Faas, John H. Laughman, Guy C. Scofield, John Hughes, Thomas Kilpatrick, Anthony Laroche, David Byers, Charles Montgomery, Charles Kennedy, John McQuillen, J. R. Keith, Lizzie Ryan, J. M. White.

Civil Cases—United States vs. Distillery of Samuel Mason & Co.; Samuel Mason; Four barrels of distilled spirits owned by one O'Donnell; One barrel of distilled spirits owned by one McGovern; Ten barrels of distilled spirits claimed by one McGrady; One barrel of distilled spirits owned by one McGrady; Five barrels of distilled spirits owned by Patrick Magee; Two barrels of distilled spirits owned by one O'Donald; Edward O'Hare; James O'Hare et al., B. Love & Co.; M. H. Mills et al.; Samuel Bill; Jas. Bell et al. St. Paul Mills; One barrel of whisky owned by Moss & Fox; One package of rectified whisky owned by Fernberger & Bro; Isaac M. Gray et al; Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co; Fred. Hahn; The wine et al. owned by Fred Hahn; Thomas L. Bronson et al.; Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co. (2); The Allegheny Valley R. R. Co. (2); Brewery et al. of John A. Stemmer; Brewery et al. of Henry Hansman; Brewery et al. of Geo. Gremenger; John Keatley et al.; James Taylor et al. Twenty-five barrels of rectified whisky owned by Illin